BANCO CENTRAL de la REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, ARGENTINE

1938-1940

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ARGENTINE CURRENCY

JAN 24 1938

John Lane, Esq.
Rio de Janeiro

January 21,1938

We wish to thank you for your letter of December 17th and for the typewritten copy of the printed report made by the Director of the Casa de Moneda, recommending the adoption of 1 Peso and 50 centavos coins.

One of the interesting items of that report is the increase there has been in the circulation of the 1 Peso notes during the last two decades. Another interesting point is the Director's calculation that the average life of a 1 Peso note varies between 15 and 20 months. With reference to his statements that after a short time in the hands of the public the 1 and 5 Pesos notes lose their original appearance and become discolored, turning them shortly into scraps of dirty paper, and that if notes of a decent appearance are desired the cost of replacement will increase considerably, particularly if the new issue were printed from steel plates, he overlooks the fact that properly printed notes such as we furnish, by using the finest engraving and the best quality of inks and paper, would retain their color and greatly outwear the notes made by the Casa de Moneda. This is an argument well worth bearing in mind against future discussions with the Director.

We notice that the Director advocates the return of the use of two Pesos notes , which denomination has fallen into complete disuse,-none of these having been issued since the year 1899. Is there a superstition concerning the 2 Pesos denomination in the Argentine like there is in some other countries? It would seem as if there is .

ARGENTINE CURRENCY

January 21,1938

John Lane,Esq.
Rio de Janeiro

The comparative costs which the Director gives concerning the use of coins and bank notes, and the costs he mentions for the printing of notes by the process at present in use and for notes printed from steel, are all interesting, but as you so rightly say, in calculating the cost of the coins he appears to have ignored the initial cost of the metal for coining, and with regard to the cost of the notes, it is doubtful if he really knows what their actual cost is, if administrative and overhead charges and depreciation of equipment and buildings were taken into account.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department

CTB/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Sub Agt.

Año LXIX LA NACION 8-2-38

A LA ALTURA DE LOS MEJORES SE PONDRÁ A NUESTRO BILLETE

El Poder Ejecutivo encara el reemplazo total de la emisión circulante

GRABADO EN ACERO

Con impresiones antifotográficas espérase imposibilitar la acción de falsificadores

MISIÓN DE ESTUDIO

Animado de propósitos de perfeccionamiento del papel moneda y, sobre todo, de seguridad contra las falsificaciones, el Poder Ejecutivo ha resuelto encarar en forma definitiva el reemplazo total de la emisión circulante.

Ha tenido en cuenta que los billetes actuales se obtienen por el procedimiento litográfico, que no permite alcanzar la alta calidad de impresión que se consigue mediante el sistema de grabado en acero. También ha considerado que con éste los billetes resultan, no sólo más artísticos y mejores que los que se producen tipográfica o litográficamente, sino que presentan las mayores dificultades técnicas para la falsificación.

Además, estima que, si se combina el grabado en acero con impresiones antifotográficas, se consigue el máximo de seguridad, haciendo imposible la acción de los imitadores aunque se hallen provistos de los mejores elementos.

Dotaráse del equipo necesario a la Casa de Moneda

Esta técnica, que no se emplea actualmente en el país, viene siendo objeto de estudio, por parte de la Casa de Moneda, desde hace once años, y el resultado de esos estudios ha sido expuesto al Ministerio de Hacienda en un detallado informe.

Por su parte, el Banco Central de la República Argentina ha reunido antecedentes sobre el asunto, que le han determinado a decidirse por los billetes fabricados por el procedimiento de que se trata.

Considerados todos los informes reunidos, y con el propósito de que el billete argentino esté a la altura de los más perfectos de otras naciones, el titular de dicho departamento ha juzgado conveniente y oportuno aplicar la innovación y, en consecuencia, ha dispuesto que se activen los trabajos para que la Casa de Moneda cuente en el más breve término con el equipo de máquinas requerido.

Dado que se trata de elementos que no ofrecen en el comercio, en virtud de que sus únicos adquirentes son los gobiernos y unas cuantas empresas extranjeras que se dedican a la fabricación de billetes, el Dr. Acevedo ha creído indispensable, antes de convenir la compra de un equipo, disponer el examen de las máquinas e instalaciones en pleno funcionamiento, lo que entiende que sólo es posible efectuarlo en las instituciones oficiales y privadas que utilizan la técnica referida.

Asimismo, ha tenido en cuenta que la maquinaria especial de impresión sobre planchas de acero, se ha perfeccionado en los últimos años y que ello obliga a tomar las debidas precauciones para seleccionar lo mejor entre los diferentes tipos por que se puede optar.

Un técnico hará estudios en Europa y los Estados Unidos

En virtud de lo expuesto, el Poder Ejecutivo ha resuelto comisionar al director de la Casa de Moneda, doctor Antonio A. García Morales, para que estudie en los principales establecimientos oficiales y particulares de los Estados Unidos y de los países de Europa que se distinguen en este género de impresiones gráficas, todo lo relativo a la adquisición de la maquinaria indispensable y de los elementos complementarios. Se extenderá el estudio a los papeles y tintas especiales requeridos.

Comprende el plan de estudio la visita de los grandes centros de la industria del grabado en acero, que están en los Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña y de los establecimientos oficiales y particulares que han incorporado en época más reciente esta técnica, como son Alemania, Italia, Francia, Suiza, Checoslovaquia, Canadá y Hungría.

Se estudiará en Alemania la aplicación del grabado en acero en la Reichsdruckerei (imprenta nacional), que es el establecimiento más importante de Europa en materia gráfica, y se observará la organización de otros adelantados establecimientos particulares, como el Deutscher Verlag, de Berlín, que ocupa alrededor de 10.000 obreros. La maquinaria que producen las grandes fábricas de Leipzig, ciudad considerada como el centro de la industria gráfica de Alemania, merecerá también la atención del comisionado.

También visitará una de las imprentas oficiales más modernas y de instalación más completa que ha incorporado hace poco el grabado en acero: el Instituto Poligráfico Italiano, de Roma, y la fábrica de papel de billetes de banco de Cartiere Pietro Miliani, en Fabriano.

En Francia estudiará la imprenta de Billetes de Banco, la Imprenta Nacional, la Fábrica de Papel de Billetes de

NEW NOTES FOR OLD

C. C. R. MAY 14 1938

Herald 8 May 1938

Government Plans to Change Paper Currency

MINT DIRECTOR'S MISSION

THE Argentine Government proposes to replace the whole of the paper currency in circulation in the near future, and to that end has commissioned the director of the Casa de Moneda, Dr. Antonio A. García Morales, to visit various establishments in the Europe and the United States where notes are printed by the steel engraving process, which is regarded as far more perfect than the typographic or lithographic methods at present employed in the country.

It is pointed out that, in addition to the greater artistic merit of the notes printed by the process mentioned, they are more difficult to forge.

Dr. García Morales's trip will last about six months, and during that time he will visit among others, the following establishments:

Great Britain: The Mint, the Bank of England, Waterlow and Sons, Thomas de la Rue, Bradbury, Wilkinson and Sons. The latter firm also manufactures machinery for steelengraving printing, and while in England Dr. García Morales will also visit the premises of Messrs. Portals, Ltd., the firm that manufactures the paper on which Argentine notes are printed.

In the United States the visit will comprise the mints of Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco, and the printing establishment of the American Bank Note Co. Hoe and Co. and the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., which turn out special machinery, will also be inspected.

The Reichsdruckerei, or national printing works, will be visited, among other establishments, in Germany, and Dr. García Morales's itinerary also includes Italy, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Canada.

Banco y la Monnaie de París (Casa de Moneda), institución esta última de renombre universal; en Suiza, Checoslovaquia, Hungría y Canadá, los establecimientos que fabrican los billetes para el Estado, que son todos de organización muy reciente, y en Inglaterra, que se considera uno de los asientos principales de esta rama de las artes gráficas, la instalación de la imprenta que produce los billetes para el Banco de Inglaterra y diversas importantes fábricas particulares de billetes de banco grabados en acero.

En los Estados Unidos, que es donde el procedimiento de grabado en acero ha tenido su origen y ha alcanzado un alto grado de perfeccionamiento, visitará el Departamento de Grabado (Bureau Engraving), organismo que depende del Departamento del Tesoro y considerado el establecimiento oficial de impresión de billetes de banco grabados en acero más grande del mundo, así como diversas empresas privadas.

Plan concreto de las cuestiones a informar

Las cuestiones que se han fijado para que el director de la Casa de Moneda considere especialmente en su información, son las siguientes:

1) Organización general de los establecimientos a visitar.
2) Técnicas empleadas en cada uno de ellos.
3) Procedimientos de grabado en acero.
4) Impresión de fondos.
5) Fondos antifotográficos.
6) Organización y funcionamiento de los talleres de impresión de grabado sobre acero.
7) Acabado de los billetes.
8) Papeles especiales para este sistema de impresión.
9) Tintas — Preparación de tintas para grabado en acero.
10) Falsificaciones — Precauciones que se adoptan para evitarlas.
11) Sistema de control durante el proceso de fabricación

clipping

C. P. R.

MAR 14 1939

La Razon 8ta
MAR 14 1938

Sábado 5 de febrero de 1938

EL PODER EJECUTIVO PROYECTA ACUÑAR DISCOS METALI

Asígnase Gran Importancia a la Medida

Afirman que no ha Sido Nada Improvisado

EL ministro de Hacienda, doctor Carlos Alberto Acevedo, acaba de producir un acto complementario de otro anterior, para promover la acuñación de monedas que faciliten las operaciones de cambio y compraventa de mercaderías, al mismo tiempo que una economía positiva en el costo de la fabricación de billetes de papel moneda.

Según informamos oportunamente, en agosto del año próximo pasado, el Poder Ejecutivo se dirigió al Congreso, solicitando la ley que le permitiera lanzar a la circulación piezas de cobra de uno y dos centavos, y ahora solicita la sanción de un proyecto, ampliamente fundado, de la creación de piezas metálicas de cincuenta centavos y un peso.

Ventajas de la moneda que se propone ::

El uso de las piezas cuya creación ha sugerido el ministro de Hacienda, quien ha contado en su importante trabajo con la colaboración del director de la Casa de la Moneda, doctor Antonio A. García Morales, y ha sido estudiado por el Banco Central, proporcionaría al público, al substituir en parte, el empleo de los billetes de Banco de valor menor, un medio de pago más higiénico y de mayor duración.

Los monedas metálicas que se proponen, según nuestros informes, se diferencian fundamentalmente de las que figuran en la ley 1130, del año 1881, tanto por sus características físicas como por su valor nominal e intrínsico.

Características de las piezas a crearse ::

Teniendo en cuenta que la comodidad para la circulación es una de las cualidades esenciales de las monedas, se han concebido tipos fácilmente manuables, no muy pesados y de un volumen que no constituya una molestia en la práctica de los cambio. Se fija para las de 50 centavos un diámetro de 24 milímetros y seis gramos de peso; y para las de un peso, 28 milímetros de diámetro y diez gramos de peso. La diferenciación con las monedas de níquel actualmente vigentes, sería muy señalada, y la de las dos piezas en sí tambien muy marcada. Las de un peso tendrían un tamaño, que, aunque no muy voluminoso, daría una idea de valor muy superior a las de la mitad de la unidad. El metal elegido para el disco de 1 peso es el de plata de quinientos milésimos de fino en aleación con el cobre, el níquel y el zinc, constituyendo lo que técnicamente se conoce con el nombre de plata cuaternaria, mientras que para el de cincuenta centavos se emplearía el níquel puro, que presenta condiciones muy favorables por su dureza, su asp[illegible] su poder magnético, que [illegible]bar su legitimidad.

[illegible]os recuentos podrían [illegible]ilizarse máquinas ::

[illegible]a moneda metálica proyectada [illegible]e a su favor la ventaja de que [illegible] los recuentos de grandes can[illegible]dades de numerario podrían utilizarse máquinas especiales que summan con la mayor seguridad más de dos mil monedas por minuto.

Los Bancos, las empresas de transporte de pasajeros y las importantes instituciones comerciales que deciben muchas piezas monetarias de tipo menor, podrían, mediante el auxilio de esa máquinas, reducir las tareas y los gastos de las cajas y oficinas recaudadoras.

Y por otra parte, por cierto de capital importancia, de acuerdo con un minucioso estudio que se ha hecho, se ha establecido que el costo de la fabricación de dichas piezas metálicas, y de la comparación entre éstas y los billetes de Banco de igual valor, es ventajoso.

El Público es Partidario de la Moneda Metálica por su Comodidad y por Higiene

La Medida Tiene el Beneficio de la Gran Higiene

HACIENDO un recuento de monedas encontramos a un "colectivero", detenido en una de sus "paradas" habituales. El hombre ha terminado su turno y se dispone a retirarse; pero como le pidiésemos su opinión sobre el proyecto del P. E. para emisión de monedas de 50 centavos y 1 peso, nos respondió de inmediato:

Reinaldo Gomez

—¡Hombre! Ya lo ven ustedes. Aquí estaba haciendo el recuento de las chirolas. Ahora, si se hace la nueva emisión, vamos a tener nosotros una tarea más. Pero, por un lado, va a resultar conveniente.

—¿Por qué razones?

—Y... Imagínese que no tendremos que correr más el riesgo de que nos pasen billetes falsos. Además, desde el punto de vista de la higiene, saldremos ganando todos. Será más práctico, porque, por otra parte, las monedas no sufrirán el desgaste natural de los pesos papel. Pero lo que más me agrada de todo esto es que se proyecte la emisión de monedas de 50 centavos. Con esto disminuirán los contratiempos que originan los vueltos, puesto que con menos monedas quedarán cubiertas las sumas.

Y don Reinaldo Gómez, que durante la conversación continuó haciendo el balance de los pequeños discos de metal, agregó:

—Con tal de que las nuevas monedas no sean muy grandes...

Han Olvidado que Faltan Monedas de Otros Valores

Yo opino que esto no está completo. Lo de las monedas está muy bien, porque así se evita uno tener que andar fijándose detenidamente en los billetes, por si están deteriorados, les falta un pedazo de la firma o la numeración.

Absalón Velarde

Usted sabrá que si le ocurre algo de ésto y va al Banco a cambiarlo por uno en mejores condiciones, le colocan un sello que dice "sin valor", aunque el peso sea legítimo, y no hay [illegible] que valga. Con la innovación proyectada, estaremos a salvo de ese contratiempo, y acaso del otro que origina la aparición frecuente de billetes falsos. Pero me parece que debe pensarse seriamente en hacer una amplia emisión de monedas de doce centavos, porque acaso así se habría contribuído también a abaratar mucho la vida.

Con monedas de ese importe se podrá adquirir artículos que periódicamente varían de precio, en cantidades mínimas. No obstante lo cual los comerciantes que no pueden fraccionar el importe por falta de moneda, elevan inmediatamente el valor de la mercadería a cinco centavos más, beneficiándose exclusivamente ellos. Si se piensa en todo lo que podría contribuirse a mejorar la vida en ese sentido el gobierno no tardaría en resolver también esta cuestión.

Y don Absalón Lucas Velarde, que así se llama nuestro interlocutor, y vive en el barrio Constitución — no nos dijo más sobre él mismo — posó con mucho agrado para nuestro fotógrafo, seguro de habernos dado un excelente punto de vista.

El proyecto precisa, con cifras, los beneficios.

Detalles de los cuños de la moneda proyectada ::

Las piezas proyectadas, cuyos cuños fueron ejecutados por la Casa de la Moneda, en el anverso tienen estamjado el escudo de la Nación, y en la parte interior del borda la leyenda República Argentina, y el año de acuñación. En el dorso está la efigie que simboliza la libertad, y lleva la inscripción Libertad, y el valor.

El canto de las piezas de 50 centavos sería acanalado, como en las monedas de níquel actuales, y las de un peso llevarían grabado en hueco una serie de signos o dibujos repetidos.

Conveniencia de la moneda de 50 centavos ::

El proyecto que nos ocupa resuelve, como decimos, una cuestión importante. En la circulación se viene notado la falta de piezas de 50 centavos, dando lugar a un mayor uso de billetes de un peso y de las piezas [illegible] zón de que para un cambio [illegible] de la unidad superior a la mitad de ésta, es necesario emplear varias piezas; sea un billete y discos metálicos o tres piezas como mínimo, cuando en dos monedas, en la mayoría de los casos, usando el valor de 50 centavos, se ahorraría en los pagos menores, por lo menos, una, o se evitaría el manejo del papel.

Ventajas que ofrecería la moneda de un peso ::

La pieza metálica de un peso, circulando simultáneamente con el billete del mismo valor, ofrecería estos otros dos grandes beneficios: la obtención de un signo de buen aspecto y cómodo, y la reducción del desgaste de la moneda papel.

Existe el antecedente, que constituye experiecia provechosa, de que en los principales países extranjeros circulan contemporáneamente piezas y billetes del mismo valor.

EL P. E. ha enviado, por intermedio del Departamento de Hacienda, un mensaje al Congreso, sometiendo a su consideración una iniciativa propiciando la acuñación de valores de un peso y de cincuenta centavos en discos metálicos, con lo que, a su juicio, se contribuirá a perfeccionar notablemente el medio circulante del país. Se señalan en el proyecto los defectos de la actual moneda subsidiaria, entre los que se destacan la falta de higiene y la carencia de condiciones de cómoda circulación, destacando al mismo tiempo las ventajas que ofrece el uso de las monedas metálicas.

Seguidamente damos a conocer la opinión del "hombre de la calle" sobre esta cuestión, que, en general, ha encontrado una acogida muy favorable.

ASI SERA LA NUEVA MONEDA

Anverso y reverso de los discos de plata, que representarán el valor de un peso

Anverso y reverso de los discos de níquel puro, que representarán 50 centavos

¿Por qué no se han de Emitir Monedas de 12 Centavos?

EL P. E. no ha tenido en cuenta, en su reciente proyecto, de emitir valores de un peso y cincuenta centavos en discos metálicos, la necesidad de que se establezcan otros signos monetarios de valor más reducido, pero que permita, en la actualidad, contribuir al abaratamiento de los artículos de primera necesidad, que tienen un precio oscilante. Si se emitiesen discos de doce centavos, por ejemplo, se habría logrado —como bien lo expresó uno de nuestros entrevistados de hoy— que el costo de la vida se abarate, por lo mismo que mediante esa moneda algunas cotizaciones de artículos imprescindibles se ajustarían al valor de aquélla, en la actualidad inexistente.

Las Monedas Son Más Manuables y Eran Necesarias

Don Sebastián Reschnick, que que tiene instalado un pequeño café y bar en la parte céntrica de la ciudad, ignoraba que se proyecte una emisión de disocs metálicos de valores de un peso y de cincuenta centavos. Pero cuando se enteró de ello nos expresó su satisfacción.

—A mí me parece una gran cosa. Esto se debió hacer antes, amigo. No se imagina cómo viene a solucionar el problema del cambio chico en todos los negocios. Nosotros especialmente, por la índole de nuestras ocupaciones, debemos disponer siempre de valores menudos, y el constante manipuleo llega a ser dificultoso. No hablemos de que por fuerza deben pasar los pesos por nuestras manos, y no podemos evitar materialmente el tocar con ellas todas las cosas que aquí se emplean en la atención de la clientela.

Todo eso se evitaría con la emisión de valores de un peso en monedas. En cuanto a los de cincuenta centavos, son imprescindibles. Estos hacen halta desde que dejaron de circular los billetes de ese importe, que facilitaron mucho todas las operaciones de cambio chico. A mi juicio la iniciativa del gobierno es buena, porque además, los pesos se deterioran con bastante facilidad, se pierden también, por lo mismo que uno lo puede confundir con cualquier papel y las monedas resultan, como le digo, mucho más higiénicas.

Facilitará Todas las Operaciones del Cambio Chico

ACOMODADO en su taxi, a la espera de algún cliente, don Manuel López, español, que trabaja como motorista desde hace muchos años en esta capital, leía un diario de la mañana cuando resolvimos entrevistarlo.

—Casualmente, estaba pensando en esto de las nuevas monedas — nos responde. Me acordaba de los tiempos de España, cuando uno tenía que andar con una bolsa de cuero para guardar allí los pocos duros que se podían ganar. Con los duros, y las perras gordas y las perras chicas, en cuanto se formaba un vuelto grande teníamos que soportar un peso grande.

—¿Es decir, que si usted anda con diez pesos de las nuevas monedas tendrá que andar con "un peso" en el bolsillo?...

—Exacto —nos responde López, sonriendo. Es la única dificultad que le encuentro. Con unas cuantas monedas no habrá bolsillo que soporte. Pero en general la idea no es mala.

A mí, particularmente, me da tanto que sea de un modo o de otro, porque lo interesante para nosotros es ganarnos el sustento. Y si el dinero es en papel o en moneda, no interesa, con tal de que no pierda su valor...

Eso sí, analizando bien las cosas, me parece que las monedas de un peso no hacen mucha falta. Las de cincuenta "guitas" sí serían más útiles. Imagínese que en un viaje corto, el pasajero nos abonaría el gasto con una sola moneda, y no daríamos vuelto. Se ganaría tiempo, que a veces nos falta, sobre todo cuando estamos en alguna calle de tránsito ligero y nos obliga algún agente a circular.

PITAL HALLARON BILLETES FALSOS DE CINCUENTA PESOS

ayas del Norte la Crecida del Río ante Algunas Horas los Balnearios

El balneario del Indio, en Vicente López, desierto por la crecida que inundó las calles de acceso a la playa, otros días tan concurrida

Detrás del puerto de Olivos, las aguas obligaron a abandonar casillas

En San Isidro, detrás del puesto de socorro de la Cruz Roja, que aparece bloqueado por las aguas, fué hallado el cadáver de una joven ahogada

Otro aspecto de la extraordinaria creciente en Vicente López. Para transitar por la calle Bartolomé Cruz, que aparece en el grabado, fué preciso descalzarse

La cancha de golf de San Isidro, inundada, ofrecía un aspecto atrayente, con las sombras de los árboles dibujándose en las aguas del río desbordado

los años 1921 y 1922. Sin embargo, en Núñez las aguas sólo se hallaban a un metro por debajo de los vías del ferrocarril Central Córdoba, cuando lo habitual es de dos a tres metros. Más adelante, jurisdicción de Vicente López, en el balneario denominado El Indio, varios recreos estuvieron rodeados por el agua, además de ser casi imposible acercarse desde la avenida General Uriburu por las calles transversales, más de cien metros. Todo estaba invadido por el río, y excepto algún nadador, más imprudente que decidido, nadie osó arrojarse al agua.

Desalojo forzoso

Además de los comerciantes afectados en sus instalaciones por la crecida, los poseedores de carpas y casillas donde veranean familias y grupos de jóvenes, resultaron los más perjudicados por el fenómeno, pues muy temprano vieron interrumpido su sueño, para poner a salvo las ropas y enseres, del avance de las aguas. Pero, una vez que éstas comenzaron a descender, fué penosa la tarea de poner a secar aquellas cosas que no fueron retiradas a tiempo, y limpiar la resaca que había invadido todos los rincones.

El puerto de Olivos

En el puerto de Olivos las operaciones se desarrollaron normalmente, aunque por efectos de la creciente el agua alcanzó el borde del muralión, amenazando por momentos rebalsar. Singular contraste ofrecía esta mañana el puerto, con la crecida, comparándolo con la bajante extraordinaria del mes de noviembre último, en que la dársena quedó totalmente en seco.

Pero donde el repunte de las aguas tuvo su exteriorización más apreciable, fué en San Isidro, siendo el nivel del río desbordado, a las 8, de 1.10 metros sobre lo normal.

Arrojó un cadáver a la costa

En la misma playa la creciente arrojó a la costa el cadáver de la joven María Ostrowksky, que pereció ahogada el lunes próximo pasado mientras se bañaba en las inmediaciones con otras personas. El cuerpo de la infortunada bañista, por efectos de la prolongada inmersión, ofrecía dificultades para su reconocimiento y apareció flotando frente a la casilla de primeros auxilios de la Cruz Roja, también bloqueada por las aguas. La ayudantía San Isidro de la Prefectura se hizo cargo del cadáver.

También en el Club Náutico San Isidro la creciente dejó sus huellas. Por lo pronto los links de golf parecían una cancha de regatas y sólo emergían como pequeños islotes en medio de un gran espejo de agua, las lomadas de los bunkers. Desde el canal del club hasta la ribera, pasando por la cancha de golf todo era una vasta extensión de agua, apenas rizada por el viento y sombreada por los macizos de árboles. También los jardines de la misma institución permanecieron hasta la tarde bajo las aguas, mientras que en los astilleros y talleres náuticos próximos fueron suspendidos los trabajos, pues el río anegó los locales.

En resumen: ninguna víctima ha causado la creciente en las playas del Norte y por lo que respecta a perjuicios materiales, éstos han sido muy escasos.

INUNDADO

No se Bañaron en las Playas

La Bajante del Río Retrasó la Salida de un Barco

LA PLATA, 5 — Debido a la escasez de agua en el Dock Central, determinada por una bajante del río, el vapor inglés Highland Patriot, que debía zarpar el jueves de nuestro puerto para Londres y escalas, retrasó su salida hasta ayer, a las 18.15.

Esta circunstancia ha vuelto a poner de manifiesto la urgente necesidad de efectuar obras de dragado en la cabecera del Dock.

Se Cometen en el Camino de la Costa Actos Reprochables

La policía reprimirá con energía esos abusos

COLABORACION

La Plata, 5 — El director general de Vialidad, ingeniero José L. Negri, propalará por la radiofusora del gobierno de la provincia un comentario de severa crítica contra los actos de incultura y atentados que vienen cometiendo en el camino de la costa algunos automovilistas poco escrupulosos, y de los cuales han resultado víctimas, principalmente, los peones de las cuadrillas camineras destacados para la conservación del pavimento. Se han registrado numerosos casos denunciados por el jefe de zona, ingeniero Bellocq, por lo que aparte de las medidas solicitadas a la policía para reprimir esos abusos, se solicitará la colaboración del público a fin de individualizar a los autores.

Las resoluciones sobre tráfico

La comisión oficial designada por el Poder Ejecutivo, compuesta por el director de Tráfico, ingeniero Fox, el subjefe de policía, señor Suárez Pintos y el jefe de división ingeniero Ortale, trabajan activamente en el estudio para la unificación de todas las resoluciones referentes al tráfico en los caminos públicos de la provincia. Ese trabajo de correlación tan necesario y urgente para la garantía y facilidad de conductores y pasajeros, se encuentran muy adelantado y según las informaciones que hemos recogido, de un momento a otro será presentado al Ministerio de Obras Públicas el correspondiente informe.

Demostración

Esta noche se servirá el banquete en honor de los doctores Victor Pessacq y Adolfo Griffo, organizado por un núcleo de distinguidos médicos platenses. Se han adherido muchas personas, destacándose que esta fiesta dará lugar a una expresiva manifestación de simpatía.

GREMIALES

Se reunirán en asamblea mañana, los obreros pintores

Para considerar el momento en que procederán a presentar el pliego de condiciones, asunto sobre el cual ya hemos informado con anterioridad, celebrarán mañana los obreros pintores una asamblea general extraordinaria que se efectuará a las 8.30, en Rivadavia 2150. Una vez resuelto aquel punto, la asamblea deberá proceder a la renovación de la C. A. del Sindicato de Obreros Pintores.

Acuerdo para vigilar el cumplimiento de la ley 10.505

Según anunciamos hace algunos días, la Federación Obrera del Vestido solicitó una conferencia con representantes de la Unión Comercial de Sastres y del Centro de Tiendas, Sastrerías y Anexos, a fin de acordar la mejor forma de lograr que sean cumplidas las disposiciones de la ley 10.505, que faculta especialmente la vigilancia a cargo de la comisión de salarios. De la reunión celebrada [illegible] de aquel pedido, se [illegible] acuerdo que [illegible] en práctica, habiéndose solicitado [illegible] partamento Nacional del Trabajo [illegible] mina de casas del ramo con la especificación de sus días de pago, a fin de proceder a controlar los salarios, evitando así las violaciones que se cometen hasta ahora en numerosos lugares.

Fiesta campestre de los obreros de la construcción

Con el patrocinio de la Federación Obrera Local, de los Sindicatos de la Construcción, se efectuará el 13 del corriente una fiesta campestre que tendrá efecto en la quinta Landini, situada en la vecina ciudad de San Isidro. Las entradas están en venta en todos los sindicatos afiliados.

Se realizará esta noche una fiesta de los cromohojalateros

En el salón de la calle Moreno 1467, se efectuará hoy a las 21, un gran festival de camaradería de los obreros cromohojalateros, que ha sido organizado por las respectivas subcomisiones de la F. G. Bonaerense y el S. de la I. Metalúrgica.

SUFRIO UN ACCIDENTE AL BAJAR DE UN OMNIBUS

En la calle Perú frente al número 358, Rosa C. de Rosales, de 42 años, argentina, al descender de un ómnibus fué embestida por un automóvil

Al Comprobar que el Esposo le era Infiel, lo Atacó

ROSARIO, 5 (De nuestro corresponsal) — Al regresar anoche Martina Palcos de Coronel, argentina, de 22 años, a su domicilio del pasaje Castagnino 1670, encontró a su esposo, Tomás Coronel, en compañía de otra mujer. Martina se enfureció ante la infidelidad de su compañero a quien le arrojó un recipiente que contenía agua hirviente y le causó quemaduras en distintas partes del cuerpo. La otra mujer aprovechó la confusión que se produjo para darse a la fuga.

En un Recio Choque Resultó Herida de Gravedad una Mujer

La colisión se produjo entre un auto y un sulky

VOLCARON

ROSARIO, 5 (De nuestro corresponsal) — Esta mañana, en el camino pavimentado entre las localidades de Cañada de Gómez y Correa, se produjo una violenta colisión entre un automóvil y un sulky, como consecuencia del cual volcaron ambos vehículos, resultando una señora gravemente he-

Para una Banda de Maleantes se Piden Condenas

LA PLATA, 5 — Se ha expedido esta mañana el fiscal, doctor Muti, en la causa seguida a los componentes de una banda de delincuentes que desarrollaba sus actividades delictuosas en las localidades de Vicente López, San Martín y Seis de Setiembre, estando acusados de asaltos, robos, hurtos, [illegible] atentado a la autoridad y resistencia.

El fiscal solicita que sean aplicadas para los malhechores las siguientes penas: a José Penna, 20 años de prisión; a Celestino Gómez, 15 años; a Jovino Mancini y Ramón Vázquez, 5 años; a Roque Arturo, 3 años.

Nombramientos de Jefes de Unidades Aéreas Hizo el P. E.

Dióse a conocer un decreto por el M. de Guerra

Por decreto del Poder Ejecutivo de la fecha, originado en el Departamento de Guerra, se han dispuesto nombramientos de jefes de unidades de aviación. Ellos son los siguientes:

Jefe del estado mayor del comando de la división aérea Nº 1, el teniente coronel Alfredo Pérez Aquino; jefe del regimiento aéreo Nº 1, el teniente coronel Victoriano Martínez de Alegría; jefe del regimiento aéreo Nº 2, el mayor Arturo B. Vilas; jefe del regimiento aéreo Nº 3, el mayor Juan Luis Garramendy; jefe del regimiento aéreo Nº 5, el mayor Enrique P. Guntsche; jefe del grupo de bombardeo Nº 1 del regimiento aéreo Nº 1, el mayor Eugenio Cormack Lunch; jefe del grupo de bombardeo Nº 2 del regimiento aéreo Nº 2, el mayor Héctor A. Bastián; jefe del grupo de observación Nº 1 del regimiento aéreo Nº 1, el mayor Vicente C. Villafañe, y jefe del grupo de caza Nº 2 del regimiento aéreo Nº 3 el capitán Armando A. Barredo.

[illegible] del Departamento Nacional de Higiene, doctor Susini, y otras autoridades, será inaugurado mañana el asilo para dermatosos crónicos, el cual cuenta con 120 camas y tiene capacidad para 200 enfermos. Integran el personal del establecimiento 34 personas, incluídas su director, doctor Juan Parola; los médicos internos, doctores César Acardi y Durán Burgos, y el administrador, doctor Carlos Campbell.

ENTRE VECINAS HUBO HOY DOS INCIDENTES

En el interior de 1 casa situada en San Luis 3415, a raíz de un incidente suscitado por cuestiones de vecindad, Catalina Gondoleo de Ridalico, española, de 35 años, casada, atacó con un cuchillo a Clara H. de Rossi, de 28 años, argentina, causándole una lesión en el brazo derecho. La policía de la sección 9ª detuvo a la agresora.

—Otra incidencia provocada también por asuntos de vecindad se

CONTRA UN INSPECTOR COMETIOSE UN ATAQUE

El oficial de justicia Julio Menisi denunció ante la policía de la sección 41ª que al presentarse en la farmacia situada en la calle Gaona 3801, de propiedad de Aldo Masone, fué amenazado con un revólver por el padre de éste, Darío Masone, quien además destruyó unos frascos

from: ROBERTS MEYNELL & CO. Report #141 .....

APR 25 1938

FEBRUARY 8th ARGENTINE PAPER CURRENCY: PROPOSED CHANGES IN PRINTING

Buenos Aires: It is reported that the Government is proposing to replace the entire paper currency in circulation, at present printed by typographic or lithographic methods, by paper currency printed by the steel engraving process.

For this purpose, the Government has decided to send the Director of the Mint (Casa de Moneda), Dr. Antonio A. Garcia Morales, on a visit to the principal bank note-printing establishments in Europe and the United States, where he will make a study of the machinery and methods employed in the printing of bank notes by the steel engraving process.

"LA RAZON" February 9, 1938

SEE - Clipping from "LA RAZON" .....

filed with Leng,Roberts & Cia. letter

of Feb. 12th., 1938

Original by "Air Mail" - 10.2.38
Copy per ss."Northern Prince" 12.2.38

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

Ackgd 3/11/38

Nº M-4272
Ref. Pr.134; 129.

BUENOS AIRES
RECONQUISTA 314

C.T.B. FEB 16 1938

C.A.R. MAR 14 1938

February 9th, 1938.

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70, Broad Street,
New York - U.S.A.

Dear Sirs,

NEW BANK NOTES

A Government Decree appeared unexpectedly on the 8th, appointing Dr. A. García Morales, the Director of the Casa de Moneda, to visit Europe and the States to study the most suitable machinery to be purchased for the new Casa de Moneda for the printing of steel engraved bank notes.

We attach hereto cutting from the "Buenos Aires Herald" and from "La Nación" of the 8th inst. Translated by J Lane. See her letter dated 2/11/38.

We saw Dr. García Morales yesterday, who told us that he is endeavouring to leave here by the ss. "Augustus" on the 18th inst., to visit the Leipzig Fair. After that he will go to Rome and to other places on the Continent, and expects to arrive in London about the end of April or early May, and he will visit the United States on his way back here.

García Morales stated that his mission is to prepare a complete report for submission to the Government, with his recommendations, when he returns here.

Although Dr. García Morales is known to your Mr. Treadwell, we are giving him a letter of introduction to your goodselves, and we shall, of course, keep Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. advised of anything which our London Office can learn of his activities while he is in England.

We are also attaching, for your possible interest, cutting from "La Razón" of the 5th inst., reporting on a project of law which has been submitted by the Executive to Congress, providing for the issue of coins of "50 centavos" and "Un Peso".

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/MC.
cc. Mr. Lane.
Encls.
3 cuttings.

Copy per ss. "Northern Prince" 12.2.38

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

Nº M-4272
Ref. Pr.134;
129.

BUENOS AIRES
RECONQUISTA 314

February 9th, 1938.

C.T.B.
FEB 16 1938

MAR 14 1938
C.S.K.

FEB 16 1938

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Encls.
3 cuttings.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. AIR MAIL

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

J. Lane
RIO
to
New York

DATE February 10 1938

C. I. B. FEB 16 1938 C. I. B. MAR 14 1938

Your letters of December 29th and January 21st, the former enclosing a copy of Mr. Schomp's excellent letter of December 6th to our agents and a copy of your letter of December 21st to them - I translate a report published in the "Jornal do Commercio" here yesterday-

> Buenos Aires, 8 (H)- The government has designated the Director of the Casa de Moneda, Sr. Antonio García, for studying in Europe and the United States everything relating to the production of bank notes.
>
> The Director of the Casa de Moneda will especially visit the principal industrial centers of the steel engraving industry.

I have written our Argentine agents, advising that I have seen this announcement and inquiring whether Dr. García Morales is going to the States or to Europe first. If the former, then Mr. Roberts may possibly be there at the same time. However, they have undoubtedly communicated with you in the matter. I believe that this is the first time that the Argentine government is sending a man to the States on an errand like this.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

c

PACKET 593 Int Agt

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.

FEB 15 1933

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. AIR MAIL

J. Lane
RIO
to
New York

Ackg 3/11/38

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

DATE February 11 1938

FEB 16 1938
C. P. R.
MAR 14 1938

My letter of yesterday - I received to-day from our agents clippings from "La Prensa" and the "Buenos Aires Herald" of the 8th instant. Attached is a translation of the former which I have had barely enough time to make for to-day's air mail to New York. I quote from the second clipping-

> He will visit among others the following establishments: Great Britain: The Mint, the Bank of England, Waterlow & Sons, Thomas de la Rue, Bradbury, Wilkinson and Sons(sic). The latter (sic) firm also manufactures machinery for steel engraving printing, and while in England Dr. García Morales will also visit the premises of Messrs. Portals, Ltd., the firm that manufactures the paper on which Argentine notes are printed.
> In the United States the visit will comprise the mints of Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco, and the printing establishments of the AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. Hoe and Co. and the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., which turn out special machinery, will also be inspected.
> The Reichsdruckerei, or national printing works, will be visited.

It is interesting to note that the Director will visit Canada as one of the countries where establishments, for printing notes for the State, were recently organized.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

593 Sub Agt.

"LA NACION"

TRANSLATION "~~LA PRENSA~~", Buenos Aires, February 8th, 1938

C. F. I. MAR 11 1938

OUR NOTES SHALL BE AS GOOD AS THE BEST

The Chief Executive aims to Replace All Notes in Circulation.

Stell Engraving

With Antiphotographic printing It is Hoped to Make the work of Counterfeiters Impossible

Mission to Investigate

With an aim to perfecting our paper-money and, above all, to obtaining security against counterfeits, the Chief Executive has decided to confront in a definite manner the entire replacement of the notes in circulation.

It has been taken into account that the present notes are produced by the lithographic process which does not lend itself to that high quality of printing which is obtained by means of the steel engraving system. It has also been taken into account that by this system the notes turn out not only more artistic and better than those produced typographically or lithographically but that it offers the greatest technical difficulties to counterfeiting.

Furthermore, it is thought that, if steel engraving be combined with antiphographic printing, the maximum of security is obtained, making the work of forgers impossible even though they provide themselves with the best equipment.

THE CASE DE MONEDA WILL BE FURNISHED WITH THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT

This technique, which is not employed in the country now, has been the object of study on the part of the Casa de Moneda for eleven years. The results of these studies have been submitted to the Minister of Finance in a very detailed report.

The Banco Central de la República Argentina has, on its own account, collated facts and data in the matter which have caused it to decide in favor of notes printed by the process under discussion.

Having studied all the reports collected and with the purpose of placing Argentine notes on a par with the most perfect of other countries, the head of said department has deemed it advisable and opportune to carry out the change. He has therefore taken steps to push the work so that the Casa de Moneda be equipped in the shortest time with the required machinery.

Since our market can not supply what is needed, because governments are the only purchasers and only a limited number of foreign firms is engaged in the production of notes, Dr. Acevedo (the Minister) considers it indispensable, before concurring in the purchase of equipment, that machinery and establishments be examined while they are in full operation; This, he considers, can only be done in the official and private institutions which employ said technical methods.

At the same time he has taken into account that the special machinery for printing from steel plates, has been perfected in recent years. This compels due precautions for the selection of the best amongst the various types to be chosen from.

A TECHNICAL MAN WILL STUDY THE MATTER IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

In view of this exposition of the problem, the Chief Executive has commissioned the Director of the Casa de Moneda, Dr. Antonio A. García Morales, to study in the principal official and private establishments of the United States and Europe, which are outstanding in this class of printing, everything

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.C.O.

TRANSLATION "La PRENSA", Buenos Aires, February 8th, 1938

OUR NOTES SHALL BE AS GOOD AS THE BEST

The Chief Executive aims to Replace all Notes in Circulation.

Steel Engraving

With Photographic printing It is Hoped to Make the Work of Counterfeiters Impossible

---

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Furthermore, it is thought that, if steel engraving be combined with photographic printing, the maximum of security is obtained, making the work of forgers impossible even though they provide themselves with the best equipment.

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At the same time he has taken into account that the special machinery for printing fine steel plates, has been perfected in recent years. This contemplates precautions for the selection of the best amongst the various types to be chosen from.

A TECHNICIAN WILL STUDY THE MATTER IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

In view of this exposition of the problem, the Chief Executive has designated the Director of the Casa de Moneda, Dr. Antonio B. Garcia Morales, to study in the principal official and private establishments of the United States and Europe, which are undertaking in this class of printing, everything

relating to the acquiring of the indispensable machinery and elements needed therefor. This will also cover the study of paper and special inks required.

The plan of study embraces the large industrial centers of steel engraving located in the United States and Great Britain and the official and private establishments which have incorporated this technique in a more recent period, such as Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Canada and Hungary.

In Germany steel engraving will be studied in the Reichsdruckerei (National Printing Office) which, in the matter of printing, is the most important European establishment. The organization of other advanced private firms will be studied, such as the Deutscher Verlag of Berlin, which employs about 10,000 workers. The machinery, produced in the great factories of Leipzig, the city considered as the center of the printing industry in Germany, will also receive the delegate's study.

He will also visit one of the most modern government printing establishments which has recently set up the most complete installation for steel engraving - the "Instituto Poligráfico Italiano" in Rome; also the bank note paper factory of Cartiere Pietro Miliani in Fabriano.

In France he will study the Bank's note printing, the National Printing Bureau, the bank note paper factory and the Monnaie de Paris of worldwide fame; in Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Canada the establishments producing notes for the State and which were all recently organized; and in England, which is considered one of the principal centers of this branch of the graphic arts, the plant which produces the Bank of England notes, and sundry important private plants which make steel engraved notes.

In the United States, where the steel engraved process originated and has reached the highest grade of perfection, he will visit the Bureau of Printing & Engraving, a division of the Treasury Department and considered to be the largest government plant in the world for printing steel engraved notes. He will also visit various private establishments.

CONCRETE PLAN OF PROBLEMS ON WHICH TO REPORT

The questions, which have been set for the Director of the Casa de Moneda to give special consideration in his report, are the following:

1. General organizations of the establishments visited.
2. Technical methods employed in each.
3. Steel engraving processes.
4. Underlying tint printing.
5. Antiphotographic underlying tints.
6. Organization and operation of steel engraving printing shops.
7. Note finishing.
8. Special types of paper for this class of printing.
9. Inks - preparation of inks for steel engraved work.
10. Counterfeiting - precautions adopted to avoid it.
11. System of control during the course of manufacture.

JL

Rio, February 11th, 1938.

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11. System of control during the course of ~~[illegible]~~ manufacture.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
FEB 16 1938

Rio, February 11th, 1938.

Per ss."Northern Prince" 12.2.38

Ackgd 2/11/38

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

Nº M-4300
Ref. Pr.134

BUENOS AIRES
RECONQUISTA 314

12th February, 1938

C.T.B. MAR -4 1938

C.F.R. MAR 14 1938

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70, Broad Street,
New York - U.S.A.

Dear Sirs,

NEW BANK NOTES

With reference to our letter M-4272 of the 9th instant, we have pleasure in enclosing herewith, for your information, copy of a further cutting from "La Razón" of that date, dealing with the proposed revision of the present system of bank note printing.

Yours faithfully,
LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

MC.
cc. Mr. Lane.
Encl. Cutting from "La Razón" 9.2.38.

No enclosure for filing

RECEIVED

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROADWAY

MAR 4 1938

TRANSLATION

MAR 30 1938

"LA RAZON" February 9,1938.

File "Argentine Bank Notes"

TO PREVENT FALSIFICATIONS IT IS PROPOSED TO IMPROVE THE PRINTING OF PAPER MONEY

The system of engraving on steel plates, which is already in use in various countries, will be installed.

For some time past, about eleven years, a study has been under way regarding the best method of making improvements in the present system of printing our paper currency. Experts in this line, commissioned by the authorities of the Casa de Moneda, have devoted themselves to making such studies, having reached abundant conclusion as set forth in a report submitted for consideration of the Ministry of Finance, the head of which decided upon the appointment of an expert who will have charge of the task of advising what elements would have to be acquired for substantially improving the present system of manufacture.

The recent falsifications of bank notes, some of them more or less perfect, and others evidently crude, but all tending to interfere with the normal circulation , with consequent harm of all sorts, have helped to expedite the measures to be taken for the maximum perfection in the production of paper currency. Our notes will be modernized in such a way that not only will their present appearance be changed, but important factors of a technical nature will convert them into safe vehicles for all transactions,- into modern bank notes whose imitation, even for the most expert delinquents, would be extremely difficult, not to say impossible, inasmuch as the elements to be employed, aside from being very costly, it is problematical whether they could be acquired unless through a source such as this, that is to say, for Government use.

The essential basis on which this modernization will be effected is that of changing the system of lithographic printing to that of engraving on steel plates, which makes it possible to obtain more artistic work, impeccable watermarks, and a generally neater appearance; these factors - combined with anti-photogenic tints, as also a special finish and special details tending to prevent counterfeiting, all constitute the fundamental differences of the project as compared with the old or present methods.

The Executive Power, after being in possession of all the foregoing facts, commissioned an expert on the subject, the Director of the Casa de Moneda, Doctor Antonio A.García Morales, to undertake a trip for purposes of studying the matter, which will take in the United States of North America, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Canada and Hungary, especially to consider questions relating to the project, such as the general organization of the establishments to be visited, experts employed in each of these; methods of steel engraving, printing of tints, anti-photogenic tints, organization and operation of steel engraving and printing plants; finish of the notes, special paper for this system of printing; inks, and their preparation for steel engraving, falsification and precautions adopted to prevent them and system of control during the process of manufacture.

IN THE "CASA DE MONEDA"

Doctor García Morales is the author of the lengthy study made with regard to the printing of bank notes which has served to justify the necessity of introducing those modern methods. We had a talk with him on the subject, and who , thoroughly, furnished us with interesting details relative to the present manufacture of notes and the benefits that would be derived from the improvements to be made.

THE PRESENT NOTES

The present fiduciary issue in circulation, Dr.Morales told us,is made up of notes printed in the Casa de Moneda, in compliance with the law No.8505 of September 20th,1897, with the exception of a small quantity belonging to old issues prior to that law.

THE PAPER

The paper which is used at present for the preparation of notes comes from England, made by Portals Limited, with pulp made exclusively of 35% linen rags and and 65% cotton, with pure animal gelatine sizing. Each one of the different denominations has a different color, due to special coloring matter incorporated in the pulp before manufacture of the sheets. Besides, it has watermarks consisting of the monograms made up of the letters R and A intertwined in the notes of One and Five Pesos, and the bust of General San Martin in the border of the upper left hand corner in the notes of 10 Pesos up. In the center of each note, in a rectangular form, there is shown in a light and shaddow watermark, the value of the note itself.

PRESENT METHOD OF PRINTING

The notes printed in the Casa de Moneda are prepared by the typographic process, using clichés obtained by the galvanic reproduction of matrices engraved by artists of the "Monnaie de Paris", an institution of universal renown in this line.

These notes , so printed, do not give the feeling of artistic perfection as obtains with steel engraving or copper plate engraving, but , nevertheless, due to its appearance and its format, do not compare unfavorably with those of many foreign countries.

THE DURATION

After artistic presentation, the most indispensable requirement of any note is its resistence to easy wear which it gets from circulating from hand to hand, with consequent bad treatment. According to the customs of the fiduciary circulation of our country, the average life of the notes can be considered for the following periods of time: the One Peso note lasts from 15 to 20 months; that of 5 Pesos about 3 years, and those of high denominations have one year of life more than the duration calculated for the denomination preceding it. In the United States of North America the notes of 1 and 5 dollars average a period of 10 months, and in New York 1 or 2 months less, due to the greater circulation they receive. The notes of 10 shillings and £1 last about 18 months.

FALSIFICATIONS

Referring to the falsifications, Dr. García Morales tells us - One

of the points which will be the object of study on my trip is that relating to the processes for making falsification difficult and if is possible to prevent them entirely, even though to do so would mean sacrificing the artistic feature of the notes. Nowadays, with the new improvements in photographic processes and the high degree of perfection which they have reached in photo-mechanical reproductions, it can be stated that there are no notes which cannot be counterfeited, no matter what the process may be that is used for their printing. The falsification of notes, both typographic as well as steel engraved, and even printed by combination processes, is done with certain frequency.

STEEL ENGRAVING

Our information then refers to the system of engraving on steel, which is the most modern and perfect, and which it will be attempted to introduce in our country. This process differs entirely from the typographic and lithographic processes. All the printed parts are to be found graved out of the plates, that is to say, below the entire surface, and which is also called "taille-douce", which is the name given to one of the means used for obtaining incisions. The hand engraved steel plate, and also the ones done by special machines, are inked sufficiently so that all the graved lines are filled out, and which retain the ink in proportion to the width and depth thereof, and the excess, that is to say that part of the ink which remains on the surface of the plate is wiped off by means of a cloth, or mechanically by special wipers. By applying the paper, sufficient-wet, over the inked surface in the manner indicated by means of strong pressure it will penetrate the graved parts and will, so to say, take up the ink, and the design will be reproduced with different tonalities which depend on the quantities of ink deposited in the grooves. It is a delicate task and a slow and costly one.

CONSIDERATIONS

Dr.García Morales concludes by making various remarks of a general nature, relative to his trip for the purpose of making studies. In this connection he tells us of the new building of the Casa de Moneda to be erected on the site next to the State Railways in Puerto Nuevo, telling us that it will have all the necessary requirements, especially as regards modern machinery, on which point he is to make a study for purposes of acquisition.

HURRIED TRIP

Subsequently the chief of the Casa de Moneda,Mr.Pablo Mettke accompanied us on a hurried visit through the establishment, and from which we gained an excellent impression of the system of organization and of the discipline in that branch, which is one of the best set up. The photographic camera gathers up some of the aspects of the process followed in the printing of bank notes - from the time the cliché is made up to the time the examiner of the Banco Central,Mr.Juan José Ramos, receives them from the Chief Comptroller,Mr.Alejandro José Crivelli, for placing them into circulation. On this occasion the fourteenth obligatory recount is made of those notes.

(IW)

La Razon
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C. E. R.
MAR 30 1938

MONEDA

Cómo se Imprime el Circulante

MAR 30

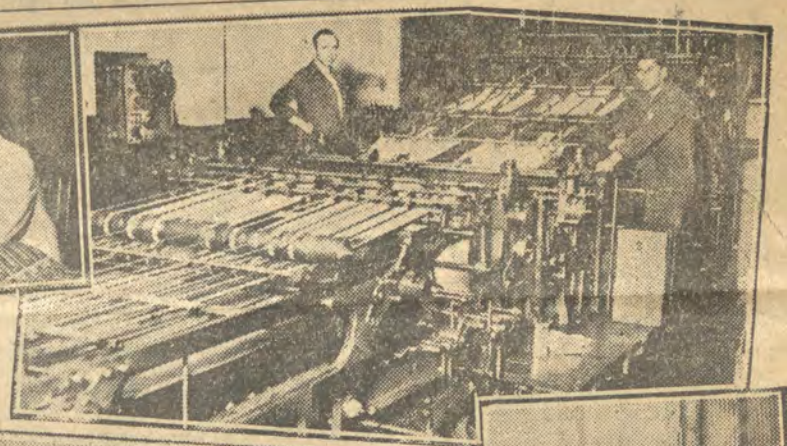
Para Prevenir Falsificaciones Proyéctase la Reforma de Impresión del Papel Moneda

Se Implantará el Sistema de Grabado Sobre Acero, que Usan Ya Varios Países

DESDE hace bastante tiempo, alrededor de once años, se ha venido estudiando la mejor manera de introducir reformas en el actual sistema de impresión de nuestro papel moneda. Expertos en la materia, comisionados por las autoridades de la Casa de Moneda, se abocaron a aquellos estudios, llegando a conclusiones abundantes en un memorial que fué sometido a consideración del Ministedio de Hacienda y que ha determinado la designación, por parte del titular de la cartera, de un técnico que tendrá a su cargo la tarea de aconsejar sobre los elementos que habrán de adquirirse para reformar substancialmente el actual sistema de fabricación.

Las últimas falsificaciones de billetes de Banco, más o menos perfectas unas, evidentemente burdas las otras, pero todas destinadas a entorpecer la circulación normal con los perjuicios consiguientes de todo orden, han movido a acelerar las gestiones tendientes al perfeccionamiento máximo en la producción de papel moneda. Nuestros billetes serán modernizados de tal manera que no sólo su fisonomía actual cambiaría, sino detalles importantes de orden técnico que los convertirán en vehículos seguros de toda transacción; en billetes modernos cuya imitación, aun para los más expertos delincuentes, sería harto difícil por no decir imposible, ya que los elementos que se utilizarían, además de ser de costo elevadísimo, son de problemática adquisición de no mediar casos como el presente, de ser un gobierno el adquirente.

La base esencial sobre la que girará la remodernización propiciada, es el cambio de sistema de im-



Expertas empleadas ejecutan el último recuento de las hojas impresas; al lado, gran máquina impresora, que realiza el anverso, reverso y la numeración de los billetes

A un lado, moderna guillotina con la que se realiza el corte de las planchas de billetes; en el centro, expertos que revisan la impresión y al otro lado, otra moderna máquina impresora de distinto sistema para billetes de mayor tamaño

presión litográfica por el de grabado sobre planchas de acero que permite la obtención de un trabajo más artístico, filigramas impecables y un aspecto general más pulcro; ello unido a la impresión sobre fondos antifotográficos, su acabado especial y detalles especiales destinados a evitar la falsificación, constituyen la diferencia fundamental del proyectado con el antiguo o actual sistema.

El Poder Ejecutivo, en posesión de todos los antecedentes a que hacemos referencia, ha comisionado a un experto en la materia, el director de la Casa de Moneda, doctor Antonio A. García Morales, para que, en una jira de estudio que comprende los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, Gran Bretaña, Alemania, Italia, Francia, Suiza, Checoeslovaquia, Canadá y Hungría, considere especialmente cuestiones relacionadas con aquel proyecto, que vendrían a ser organización general de los establecimientos a visitar, técnicas empleadas en cada uno de ellos, procedimiento de grabado en acero, impresión de fondos, fondos antifotográficos, organización y funcionamiento de los talleres de impresión de grabados sobre acero, acabado de los billetes, papeles especiales para este sistema de impresión, tintas y su preparación para grabados en acero, falsificaciones y precauciones que se adoptan para evitarlas y sistema de control durante el proceso de fabricación.

En la Casa de Moneda

El doctor García Morales es el autor del prolijo estudio que sobre impresión de billetes de Banco ha servido para justificar la necesidad de introducir aquellos modernos ssitemas. Al respecto conversamos con él, quien, minuciosamente, nos proporcionó detalles interesantes acerca de la actual fabricación de billetes y los beneficios de las mejoras a itnroducirse

Los billetes actuales

—La emisión fiduciaria actual en circulación — nos expresó el doctor García Morales — está constituída por billetes impresos en la Casa de Moneda, en cumplimiento de la ley No. 8505 del 20 de setiembre de 1897, con excepción de una pequeña cantidad perteneciente a antiguas emisiones anteriores a dicha ley.

El papel

El papel que se emplea en la actualidad para la preparación de billetes, es de procedencia británica. fabricado por Portals Limited, con pasta constituída exclusivamente con trapos de hilo en un treinta y cinco por ciento y de algodón en un 65 o|o, encolado con gelatina animal pura. Cada uno de los distintos valores tiene un color diferente, resultante de colorantes especiales incorporados en la pasta antes de la elaboración de las hojas. Lleva además filigranzas o marcas de agua consistentes en monogramas con las letras R y A entrelazadas en los billetes de uno y cinco pesos y el busto del general San Martín en el marco del ángulo superior izquierdo en los billetes de diez pesos en adelante. En el centro de cada billete, en espacio rectangular, se indica en filigrana del tipo clarobscuro, de varios planos, el valor de los mismos

Impresión actual

Los billetes impresos en la Casa de Moneda están preparados por el procedimiento tipográfico, empleando clisés obtenidos por la reproducción galvánica de matrices grabadas por artistas de la Monnaie de París, institución de renombre universal en la materia.

Estos billetes, así impresos, no alcanzan a dar la sensación de perfección artística que se obtiene con el grabado en acero o talla dulce. pero ello no obstante, por su aspecto y por su formato no desmerecen al compararlos con los de muchos países extranjeros.

La duración

Después de la presentación artística, el requisito más indispensable de todo billete es su resistencia al fácil desgaste que supone el circular de mano en mano, con el consiguiente mal trato. De acuerdo con las modalidades de la circulación fiduciaria de nuestro país, los billetes tienen una vida media que puede establecerse en los siguientes períodos de tiempo: el billete de un peso dura de quince a veinte meses; el de cinco pesos, alrededor de tres años, y los de denominaciones superiores tienen un año más de vida con respecto a la duración calculada del valor que le precede En los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica los billetes de uno y cinco dólares está calculada en un término medio de diez meses, y en Nueva York en uno o dos meses menos debido a su mayor rapidez de circulación. Los billetes de diez shillings y de una libra, duran aproximadamente dieciocho meses.

Falsificaciones

Refiriéndose a las falsificaciones, nos dice el doctor García Morales

—Uno de los puntos que serán objeto de estudio en mi jira, es el relativo a los procedimientos para dificultar las falsificaciones y si es posible, evitarlas del todo, aunque para ello hubiera que sacrificar la parte artística de los billetes. Hoy día, con los nuevos adelantos en los procedimientos fotográficos y el alto grado de perfección a que se ha llegado en las reproducciones fotomecánicas, se puede afirmar que no hay billetes infalsificables. cualquiera que sea el procedimiento que se utilice en su impresión Las falsificaciones de billetes tanto tipográficos como grabados en acero y aun impresos por procedimientos combinados se efectúan con cierta frecuencia.

Grabado sobre acero

Nuestro informante se refiere entonces al sistema de grabado sobre acero, que es el más moderno y perfecto, y que se trata de implantar en nuestro país. Este procedimiento difiere completamente de los procedimientos tipográficos y litográficos. Todas las partes que imprime se encuentran en hueco o cinceladas en las planchas, es decir, debajo del plano de superficie total, llamándosele también talla dulce que es el nombre de uno de los medios empleados para obtener incisiones. La plancha de acero grabada a mano y con máquinas especiales se entinta suficientemente para que llene todos los huecos del grabado, los que retienen la tinta en cantidad proporcional a su anchura y profundidad, y el exceso, es decir, la parte de tinta que queda en la superficie de la plancha, es retirada por medio de lienzos o paños, o mecánicamente por limpiadores especiales. Aplicando el papel suficientemente esponjoso sobre la superficie entintada en la forma indicada por medio de una fuerte presión penetrará en las tallas y tomará, por decirlo así, la tinta, y el dibujo se reproducirá con diversas tonalidades que dependerán de las cantidades de tinta depositadas en los huecos. Es, eso sí, una tarea delicada, lenta y costosa.

Consideraciones

Finaliza el doctor García Morales haciéndonos distintas consideraciones de orden general, relacionadas con su viaje de estudios. A este respecto nos habla del nuevo edificio de la Casa de Moneda que se erigirá en paraje contiguo al de los FF. CC. del Estado, en Puerto Nuevo, expresándonos que en el mismo se consultarían todas las necesidades, especialmente en lo que se refiere a la moderna maquinaria que se le ha encomendado estudiar para su adquisición.

Rápida visita

Posteriormente, el jefe de los talleres de la Casa de Moneda señor Pablo Mettke, nos acompañó en una rápida visita por el establecimiento, de la cual obtenemos una impresión objetiva excelente del sistema de organización y de la disciplina que han hecho de aquella dependencia una de las mejor montadas. La cámara fotográfica recoge algunos aspectos del proceso que siguen los billetes de Banco desde que se prepara el clisé hasta que el inspector del Banco Central, señor Juan José Ramos, los recibe del jefe de contralor, señor Alejandro José Crivelli para lanzarlos a la circulación. En esta ocasión se realiza el décimocuarto recuento obligatorio de aquellos billetes.

Uno de los modernos baños a que es sometido el clisé. La operación se hace en tres de éstos, plomo, cobre y níquel, según los casos de tipo y plancha. En el centro: doctor Antonio García Morales, director de la Casa de Moneda de la Nación y al otro extremo, el operario que tiene a su cargo la conjección del clisé original de billetes, en este caso de 50 pesos, que es fundido sobre cera, aparece al lado de una moderna prensa hidráulica de 300 libras de presión

DEBE MOTIVAR UNA LUCHA REÑIDA LA DISPUTA DEL HANDICA

Con Chances Equilibradas se Medirán los Candidatos Más Indicados Para Resolverlo

Royal Boy, Wágner, Godán, Argile e Irlandés, se repartirán las preferencias de la cátedra

EL lote de competidores que ha reunido el handicap Magicien a disputarse el domingo en Palermo sobre la distancia de 1400 metros no es numeroso, pero ello no impide que la carrera tenga todos los contornos de un encuentro interesante, cuyas incidencias en el respectivo desarrollo los aficionados han de presenciar con entusiasmo.

En efecto, en la prueba en cuestión intervendrán a medir sus fuerzas elementos que, aparte las aptitudes que han demostrado poseer para la distancia, han puesto de manifiesto en recientes compromisos, con su buen desempeño, hallarse en perfecto estado. La elección del probable vencedor se presenta, pues, como una verdadera incógnita y es bien sabido que ello constituye para el público que frecuenta los hipódromos uno de los principales atractivos.

Hipódromo Argentino

Programa y montas para las carreras del domingo próximo

Premio Pajuerano — 1.500 metros

Tranca	57	S. Pintado
Cara Santa	57	P. O. Alvarez
Zoncera	57	E. Martucci ap.
Raphia	57	G. Benvenutti
Malquerida	57	R. Rodríguez ap.
Jicky	57	dudosa
Sedienta	57	A. Domínguez ap.
Fortune	57	J. Batista
Festejada	54	P. Cufré ap.
Pasa	54	R. Recavarren

Premio Pilluelo — 1500 metros

Calada	56	X. X.
Comopluma	56	P. Lofiego ap.
Perliña	56	F. R. Quinteros
Idumita	56	G. Salinas
Shut Up	56	dudosa
Guagua	56	E. Antúnez
Trifulca	56	E. Martucci ap.
Hoplita	56	O. A. Nardi
Querendona	56	J. M. Martínez
Carcajada	56	A. Villalba ap.
Guardiola	56	X. X.
Mezquita	56	E. Lema

Royal Boy es buen candidato

La regularidad con que se viene conduciendo el defensor del stud La Bellaca, induce a considerarlo como un candidato de primera fila. Véase al respecto su reciente actuación: después de un reposo bastante prolongado reapareció en público el 26 de diciembre del año anterior, cayendo derrotado por Metileo en 1' 31" 1|5 los 1500 metros, dos semanas más tarde se impuso en un final emocionante a Sarcasmo en 1' 49" los 1800 metros, y el sábado último fué vencido por Caramel, dispensando a éste ventaja en el peso, en 1' 37" 1|5 la milla.

Con tales antecedentes, es indudable que el hijo de Lord Wembley tiene muchas probabilidades de salir airoso.

Wagner puede repetir la reciente proeza

No necesita mayores recomendaciones el hijo de Hechicero para señalarlo como un adversario de consideración. Al reaparecer el sábado último en Palermo, después de un reposo que por lo visto le permitió realizar notables progresos en su pre-

SE HALLA EN PLENA FORMA

Heleno, el excelente hijo de Hunter's Moon que pasa por un buen momento y hará su rentrée en el próximo mes de marzo. Hoy fué ejercitado por Eduardo Lema en 1.000 metros, marcando 1' 1" a entera voluntad

HIPODROMO DE SAN ISIDRO

Competidores y jockeys para las carreras del sábado

Premio Walina — 1000 metros

Mador	59	W. Roselló ap.
Rin Rin	59	R. Rodríguez ap.

Premio Espirita — 1800 metros

Lieber	58	F. Braga ap.
Hindi	57	R. Rodríguez ap

Contará con el Conc de Elementos la Ca

Como figuras principales Sucesor, Rabioso, Lord

EL programa que se desarrollará de La Plata, presenta como núc consiste en un handicap para todo nador, a correrse sobre la distanci ce excelentes perspectivas, porque lote de elementos y la escala de p babilidades en tal forma, que lógic fida. De más está, pues, agregar, q cesario profundizar mucho el análi ir desde ya estudiando la chance pacitados para resolverlo.

Bucanero reaparece en La Plata, bien preparado

Si bien es cierto que Bucanero, por la circunstancia de que cargará 58 kilos tiene un compromiso severo en la emergencia, cabe asimismo recomendarlo en carácter de buen candidato, porque anuncia la rentrée en La Plata, luciendo alto grado de preparación y en aquel escenario corre mucho.

Para corroborar lo que decimos, bastará con que recordemos la última performance que produjo en el circo del Sur, el descendiente de Alan Breck, que le valiera una significativa victoria sobre el favorito Bizet, al que derrotó por más de un cuerpo, en 2'9" 3|5 para los 2100 metros.

Sucesor tiene honrosos antecedentes en los eucaliptos

Es indudable que en el hipódromo de los eucaliptos es donde Sucesor ha rendido las pruebas más terminantes de las aptitudes que posee, logrando varios éxitos por cierto meritorios y como volverá a actuar en aquellas pistas en plena posesión de sus medios, nada de

Guardiola . .	56	X. X.
Mezquita . .	56	E. Lema
Eddy . . .	56	R. Rodríguez ap.
Corea . . .	56	J. R. García
C. Battant	56	X. X.

Premio Signum — 1600 metros

Jubilante . .	56	G. Benvenutti
Guapetón . .	56	E. Callejas ap.
Maratón . .	56	E. García
Indio Lince .	56	G. Salinas
Cobre . . .	56	E. Lema
Nigger . . .	56	M. Acosta
Alfos . . .	56	dudoso
Carabanchel .	56	S. Fuertes
Exeter . . .	56	L. Spera ap.
Arc en Ciel .	56	O. A. Nardi
Entre Ríos . .	56	X. X.
Wolfram . .	56	J. M. Martínez
Betel. . . .	56	F. R. Quinteros
Falangista . .	56	F. Guerrero
Cántico . . .	56	J. R. García

Premio Azafrán — 1400 metros

Cromo . . .	54	F. Guerrero
Arrastre . . .	53	O. A. Nardi
Adonai . . .	53	E. Callejas ap.
C. de Guerra .	52	no correrá
Paraje . . .	52	A. Villalba ap.
Acerado . . .	51	J. Batista
Zarevitz. . .	51	J. M. Martínez
Shylack . . .	51	X. X.

Premio General Francisco B. Bosch — 2000 metros

Confiado . .	57	F. R. Quinteros
Malaño . . .	57	E. Callejas
Conde Rico .	55	J. Batista
Magicien . .	54	A. Domínguez
Pinturero. . .	53	E. García
Cientopiés . .	52	J. R. García

Premio Insolente — 1.000 metros

Preceptor . .	68	no correrá
Galtero . . .	56	S. Pintado
(Godan . . .	54	M. Acosta
(Tijerón . . .	45	no correrá
Tartakower . .	52	O. A. Nardi
Silio	52	R. Rodríguez
Moquete . . .	52	E. Orduna
Temulento . .	52	E. Callejas
Voilá	52	A. C. Domínguez
Caperuza . . .	52	J. Batista
Oregón . . .	51	G. Salinas
Requisa . . .	50	A. Villalba
C. de Guerra .	49	dudoso
Falerno . . .	49	no correrá
Compañero . .	49	X. X.
Inclán . . .	48	A. Domínguez
Orgullo . . .	48	dudoso
Vermeille . .	46	X. X.

Premio Versalles — 1000 metros

Gorda . . .	57	E. Antúnez
Lujanera . .	57	E. Lema
Sortija . . .	55	V. Lansalof
Maragata . .	55	F. R. Quinteros
Vestal . . .	55	J. M. Martínez
Payasa . . .	53	R. Rodríguez ap.
Corinda . . .	52	E. Callejas
Pachorra . .	52	O. A. Nardi

Premio Magicien — 1400 metros

Mangoré . . .	62	E. Lema

realizar notables progresos en su preparación, el pensionista del entraîneur Valdez sorprendió a la cátedra con su triunfo, que obtuvo en muy buen estilo y cubriendo los 1.400 metros, la misma distancia del próximo cotejo, en 1' 24".

No hay duda que el nuevo compromiso que se apresta a cumplir, por la distinta clase de adversarios con los cuales le tocará medirse, no se le presenta muy favorable, pero como conserva su buen estado, hay que creerlo capaz de repetir la proeza.

Godan acaba de ganar

La facilidad con que se impuso el sábado último a los rivales que le salieron al encuentro en los 1100 metros del premio Whip, permite abrigar muchas esperanzas en su triunfo; no creemos que la distinta distancia del encuentro sea un inconveniente para su buen desempeño, pues el defensor del stud Los Ranqueles ya ha puesto de relieve, en otras ocasiones, que no le faltan aptitudes para actuar en recorridos mayores.

La desenvoltura como el hijo de Sanjil se adjudicó el reciente triunfo, la superioridad de que en todo momento hizo gala con respecto a sus adversarios, constituyen un índice seguro de los progresos que ha realizado en su preparación, los cuales le puede poner de nuevo en evidencia el domingo.

Argile reprisa en forma

Las últimas performances producidas por el representante del stud Cyllene, han sido en verdad poco recomendables, pero como en el transcurso de su campaña ha producido más de una carrera honrosa, conviene tenerlo en cuenta. Por otra parte debemos consignar que el hijo de Zambo ha ganado mucho con el descanso que ha tenido, y que reaparece con ejercicios en privado que permiten abrigar muchas esperanzas en su buen desempeño.

¿POR QUE...

no se llenó la carrera de productos del domingo próximo? ¿No es que había tantos nuevos adelantados? La verdad es que muchos entraîneurs han recapacitado y no quieren exponerse a críticas del público, presentando elemen-

Orgullo . . .	58	E. García
Argos	57	A. A. Díaz
Azar	52	A. Domínguez
G Flauta . .	51	A. Casaigne ap.
Nat Gould .	49	P. O. Alvarez
Tijerón . . .	49	M. Acosta

Premio Bruma — 1500 metros

Mía Cara . .	62	E. Antúnez
Mi Sombra . .	53	P. Lofiego
Inventiva . .	53	E. Callejas
P. Vision. . .	52	no correrá
Fancy Me . .	52	A. A. Díaz
Malquerida. .	46	M. Acosta
Holloti . . .	45	no correrá
Granuja . . .	45	dudosa

Premio Petarade — 1400 metros

Balcarce . .	57	P. Lofiego ap.
Sello. . . .	57	P. O. Alvarez
Amorío . . .	57	J. Batista
Sir Alec . . .	57	M. Núñez
Muiño . . .	57	no correrá
Bochorno . .	57	no correrá
Proverbio . .	57	O. Solari
Manucho . .	57	F. R. Quinteros
Socorrido . . .	57	R. Recavarren
Desdén. . . .	55	A. Guisani ap.
Cinder . . .	55	R. Rodríguez ap.
Autocrat . . .	57	E. Martucci ap.

Premio Berenjena — 900 metros

Cochabamba .	55	E. Antúnez
Dorada . . .	55	J. R. García
Rifeña . . .	55	X. X.
Fola	55	dud. M. Dacosta
Reinecita . .	55	no correrá
Aluda . . .	55	P. Lofiego
Sheila . . .	55	J. M. Martínez
Taitú . . .	55	J. Batista
Escila . . .	55	F. Echagüe
Brega	55	P. P. Artigas
La Disperatta.	55	F. R. Quinteros
Lesbia . . .	55	E García

Winter . . .	56	X. X.
Logrado . . .	55	M. Bergós ap.
Grisú . . .	55	P. Lofiego ap.
Patán	54	E. Medina
Dresden . . .	53	E. Orduna

Premio Remate — 1300 metros

Mulatito . . .	55	M. Dacosta ap.
Barandal . . .	53	E. Callejas ap.
Maral . . .	53	M. Acosta
Copero . . .	53	R. Rodríguez ap.
Ganghi . . .	52	E. Martucci ap.
Belley . . .	51	no correrá
Hands Up . .	51	E. García
Falerno . . .	51	J. Canal
Coraim . . .	51	no correrá
Choco . . .	51	A. Domínguez
Irish Boy . .	49	J. Zaragoza ap.
Chocho . . .	49	A. A. Díaz

Premio Adversaria — 1500 metros

Logrado . . .	57	M. Bergós ap.
Hernani . . .	57	E. Martucci ap.
Bengalí . . .	57	P. O. Alvarez
Ataque . . .	55	A. Villalba ap.
Pergolesi . .	55	M. Dacosta ap.
Hijo Tigre . .	55	dudoso
El Volcán . .	55	L. Spera ap.
Colega . . .	52	X. X.
Portero . . .	52	E. Callejas ap.
Muchachón. .	52	J. R. García
Naranjal . .	52	M. Gil

Premio Cote d'Or — 1400 metros

Polinesia . .	56	L. Spera ap.
Sanctify . .	56	R. Rodríguez ap.
Copera . . .	53	P. O. Alvarez
Playa . . .	53	M. Acosta
Palmita . . .	53	X. X.
Afable . . .	53	F. Echagüe ap.
Copetuda. . .	53	P. Lofiego ap.
Melosa . . .	53	M. Dacosta ap.
Atacama . . .	53	J. M. Martínez
Fair Light . .	53	E. García
Personera . .	53	E. Orduna
Mi Metejón .	53	E. Antúnez
Bon Coeur .	53	F. Guerrero

ecurie otra satisfacción.

En su presentación más reciente, el pensionista de R. Piñeyro se clasificó tercero de Rionegro y Dion, llevando 58 kilos y dispensándoles a sus vencedores nueve y once kilos, respectivamente. Anteriormente, llegó cuarto de Insolente, en Palermo, malogrando cerca de 16.000 boletos a ganador, justificándose tan acentuadas preferencias, por cuanto llegaba de La Plata, prestigiado por las victorias que obtuvo en forma consecutiva, dominando por un cuerpo y medio a Patriarca, en 1'38" la milla y por dos largos y medio a Cuentero, en 1'18" los 1300 metros.

Se halla listo para rehabilitarse, Lord Savile

Después de batir en brava lucha a Magister, otorgándole cinco kilos, por sólo media cabeza, en 1'48" 3|5 para los 1800 metros, actuando en San Isidro, Lord Savile defeccionó al día siguiente en Palermo, llegando cuarto de Soslayo y el domingo pasado, en la carrera donde impuso condiciones Cable y en la cual el hijo de Zambo no tuvo figuración apreciable.

No obstante esas malas performances, corresponde incluirlo en el grupo de candidatos más autorizados a imponerse, por cuanto en privado corre mucho y ya produjo algunas buenas carreras en La Plata.

Rabioso puede mejorar sus últimas performances

Dos triunfos consecutivos conquistó Rabioso, derrotando por dos cuerpos a Marroco, en 1'32" los 1500 metros y por un largo y medio a Lanson, en 1'27" 1|5 para los 1400 metros, pero luego fracasó en otros dos compromisos, lo cual le resta chance aparente en la prueba que nos ocupa.

Pero a pesar de ello, conviene tenerlo muy presente, porque la verdad es que el hijo de Songe, se conduce de manera harto sugerente en privado y si repite sus ejercicios, debe mejorar en mucho sus carreras recientes.

Con 57 kilos, Fisco ganó por cuatro cuerpos, en 1'24" 4|5

De acuerdo con su brillante actuación última y lo bien colocado que está en la escala de peso, aparece Fisco como otro de los mejores aspirantes a la victoria. En efecto. El descendiente de Yuyito, con 57 kilos, se impuso por cuatro cu[illegible]

Numerosos Fueron los Ensayos Efectuados Esta Mañana en la Pista del Hip. Argentino

La pista principal, que se halla muy liviana, permitió que se marcaran muy buenos tiempos

MUCHA actividad se notó en las primeras horas de esta mañana en el circo hípico de la avenida Vértiz, pues concurrieron casi todos los que figuran anotados para las reuniones próximas con el propósito de cumplir con los ejercicios de práctica. También se notó muchas corridas preparatorias, efectuadas por animales que serán inscriptos para los próximos compromisos. A continuación hallará el lector un resumen completo de todos los trabajos realizados en la fecha transmitidos por nuestro cronometrista.

BETEL, con F. R. Quinteros, 1.000 metros en 1' 1" 2|5.

IOOR, con O. Nardi, 1.000 metros en la recta.

EMBUSTE, con J. Sola, 800 metros en 48".

INDIO LINCE, con P. Cufre, INDUMITA, con E. Martucci, 800 metros en 48" 3|5.

PARAJE, con A. Villalba, TAVEN, con E. Di Tomaso, 800 metros en 48" 2|5.

TRENTE, con E. Lema, 800 metros en [illegible]

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. AIR MAIL

J. Lane
RIO

to

New York

SUBJECT Argentine Notes

C.T.B. FEB 24 1938 O.2.2 MAR 14 1938

DATE February 18 1938

Further to my letters of February 10th and 11th, I quote some correspondence with our agents-

My letter of February 9th-

To-day's newspapers here report that Dr. García Morales etc. Of course, you have known about this long before it was published. Will the Director go to Europe or to the States first? If to the latter, Mr. Roberts may possibly be there at the same time which would be very nice indeed.

And of February 10th-

When in Buenos Aires, I mentioned to Mr. Clisby that Dr. García Morales had gotten up a printed pamphlet on bank notes. However, at the moment it might have been difficult to get a copy of it, since he had not as yet submitted it to the Minister. I am very anxious to have a copy of any such pamphlet. So, if you are able to get one which you could spare, would you kindly sent it to me?

Their letter of February 12th, received to-day-

Believe it or not, nobody knew anything about Garcia Morales' definite appointment until the Decree appeared in the papers. It had been rumored, of course, for a,long time, but the Decree had not been expected for a month or so.

Yours sincerely, T. A. Owen.

P.S. The Banco Central officials told me that they were as surprised as we were.

And of February 16th-

Reference to your letter of the 10th inst., I spoke to García Morales yesterday, immediately I got it, and he tells me that the pamphlet on bank notes which he has drawn up is confidential, and has only been submitted in the Ministry and to the Bank, and it is therefore impossible for him to give us a copy of it.

I was able to have a glance through this pamphlet, which really consists of a very bulky file of typewritten copies of offers and proposals from different bank note printers all over the world, the original of which García Morales is taking with him on his voyage.

It appeared to me that this file contained more German material than anything from other sources, and that, in view of the very prolific data and information furnished him by the Germans, he was inclined to the idea that Germany is more advanced than other countries as regards steel engraved notes.

It is to be hoped that when he visits England and the States, he will be disillusioned, but, as already advised your principals by Mr. Meynell, we have been given to understand here by the bank officials, that it is their intention to deal with England.

We are doing our best to ensure that when García Morales arrives in England he is guided towards Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., who, in their turn will, of course, advise the A.B.N. how far they have progressed with him before he leaves for the States.

T.A.Owen.

In my letter of July 29th to you, "Banco Central", there are in-

dications of the Director's leanings toward Germany. That Germany is the most advanced in the art of steel engraved notes indicates Dr. García Morales superficial knowledge or, perhaps, capacity to judge.

It may be the intention of the Banco Central to deal with England but, to date, everything points toward the Director's victory all along the line. That Sr. Muschietti of the Bank is not going with him is also significant.

Enclosed is a copy of my letter of even date to Mr. Owen.

Yours very truly,

John Lang

JL

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Int. Dept.

FOREIGN DEPT. A.B.N.CO.

FEB 24 1938

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Enclosed is a copy of my letter of even date to Mr. Owen.

Yours very truly,

JL

RECEIVED FEB 24 1938

C. P. R.
MAR 14 1938

February 18th, 1938

T. A. Owen, Esq.
Leng, Roberts & Cia.(Ventas), S.A.
Buenos Aires.

My dear Owen:

I received t.-day your letters of February 12th and 16th and thank you very much for the information regarding the pamphlet on bank notes. When I spoke with Mr. Clisby last year, I had received confidential information that the "pamphlet" was a printed one which was evidently an error. In any case I am not surprised that you noted Dr. García Morales' German tendencies in view of what he said in that interview we had with him last year.

The good Director put it across right snappily by keeping everyone in ignorance of the impending Decree of his appointment. He seems to have more weight than the Bank. How comes it that Sr. Muschietti or Dr. Malles Gil is not going along with him? Or does the Banco Central expect to send some one separately and on its own account?

"La Nación" of February 6th carries a reproduction of a counterfeit 50 peso note, series "D". However, the counterfeiters were somewhat careless in putting numbers on their production higher than those on any which the Bank had issued.

I also wish to thank you for the copy of your letter of February 9th to the Company in New York.

And the postage stamps?

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

JL

Copy to New York

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. AIR MAIL

J. Lane
RIO

to

New York

SUBJECT Argentine Notes

C.T.C. FEB 24 1938 C.T.C. MAR 14 1938

DATE February 18 1938

Further to my letters of February 10th and 11th, I quote some correspondence with our agents-

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It appeared to me that this file contained more German material than anything from other sources, and that, in view of the very prolific data and information furnished him by the Germans, he was inclined to the idea that Germany is more advanced than other countries as regards steel engraved notes.

It is to be hoped that when he visits England and the States, he will be disillusioned, but, as already advised your principals by Mr. Meynell, we have been given to understand here by the bank officials, that it is their intention to deal with England.

We are doing our best to ensure that when García Morales arrives in England he is guided towards Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., who, in their turn will, of course, advise the A.B.N. how far they have progressed with him before he leaves for the States.

T.A.Owen.

In my letter of July 29th to you, "Banco Central", there are in-

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

DATE February 19 1938

J. Lane
RIO
to
New York

Leng Roberts' letter of February 12th to you, and clipping from "La Razón" of February 8th containing an interview with the Director de la Casa de Moneda.

The reporter may have made errors but it is interesting to know that the content of Portals paper, colored while in pulp, is "35% linen rags and 65% cotton". Portals usually claims that it is not possible to give exact content, so refrains; perhaps, it is not convenient. Still, the Director claims longer average life for his notes - one peso - 15 to 20 months fifty pesos - about 5 years
five pesos - about 3 years 100 " - " 6 " and
ten " - " 4 years so on
one and five dollar (USA) notes, 10 months (in NY 8 or 9 months)
ten shilling and £1 notes, about 18 months

He states that the "steel engraving system is the most modern"; La Monnaie de Paris supplies the Casa with original engravings.

Is it possible, in coloring paper pulp, to maintain a fair average in evenness of color in the finished paper? Is such coloring firm?

Yours very truly,

John Lane

Shown to Mr. W. E. Smith

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

DATE February 15 1938

RECEIVED

FEB 16 1938

To New York

Being Roberts' letter of February 12th to you, and clipping from "La Razon" of February 8th containing an interview with the Director de la Casa de Moneda.

The reporter may have made errors but it is interesting to know that the content of Portela paper, colored waste in pulp, is "85% linen rags and 85% cotton". Portela naively claims that it is not possible to give exact content, so reiterates; perhaps, it is not convenient. Still, the Director claims longer average life for bills:

notes - one peso - 15 to 20 months fifty pesos - about 5 years
five pesos - about 6 years 100 " - " 8 " and
ten " - " 4 years 20 on
one and five dollar (USA) notes, 10 months (in NY 8 or 9 months)
ten shilling and £1 notes, about 12 months

He states that the "steel engraving system is the most modern"; La Moneda de Paris supplies the Casa with original engravings.

Is it possible, in coloring paper pulp, to maintain a fair average in evenness of color in the finished paper? Is such coloring first?

Yours very truly,

C. E. R.
MAR 14 1938

March 11,1938

Original via air mail

Messrs.Leng,Roberts & Cía(Ventas)S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:- ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We wish to thank you for your esteemed favors of February 9th and 12th, together with the newspaper cuttings contained therein, all of which we have read with a great deal of interest.

As you know, we have always taken a keen interest in all matters pertaining to bank notes in the Argentine, and this interest has been intensified since the establishment of the Central Bank of Issue.

The bank note situation there has always seemed to us to be a very complicated one, and from recent developments it appears to be becoming even more so day by day, for on the one hand is the chauvinism of the Argentines, of which the Director of the Casa de Moneda has apparently taken advantage, to further his own plans and ambitions,- and on the other hand, there is the Central Bank of issue which, from our understanding of the situation, is apparently inclined to have its notes engraved and printed abroad by a reputable bank note concern.

From what we have heard, Dr. García Morales has made an extensive study of the art of bank note engraving and printing, during the past ten years, but the fact remains that however able and accomplished a man he may be, and

although he may be capable of absorbing the principles of the art of steel engraving and printing as applied to the preparation of bank notes, the application of his knowledge in a practical way, and the organization of a bank note printing plant, is an entirely different matter.

We are very glad indeed, to hear that Dr.García Morales will be coming to New York after he visits Europe, for apart from the pleasure of meeting him we welcome the opportunity of being able to discuss bank notes with him in a general way - to show him through our plant and, by a practical demonstration, to try to convince him of the insurmountable difficulties he would encounter in establishing and operating an efficient bank note printing plant,

We thank you for your thought in having given Dr. García Morales a letter of introduction us. We will extend to him every possible attention and endeavor to make his visit here a pleasant one. In order that he may feel at home with us and to make it easier for us to entertain him, we would like to get some idea from you as to his tastes and pleasures,- if he is travelling alone or with any of his family,- of his hobbies, if any, and the sports and amusements which appeal to him.

We also thank you for your intention to keep Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. advised of anything which your London Office can learn of Dr. Morales' activities whilst he is in England.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours very truly,

c.c.to John Lane.

Manager Foreign Department

CTB/IW

ARGENTINE NOTES

C. I. R. MAR 14 1938

John Lane, Esq.,
Rio de Janeiro

March 11,1938.

Original via air mail

We acknowledge receipt of your letters of February 10th, 11th(2), and 18th, and thank you for having sent us a translation of the article which was published in "La Nación" of Buenos Aires, in its issue of February 8th.

In their letter to us of February 9th, copy of which they sent to you, our agents in Buenos Aires advise us that Dr. García Morales had been invited to go abroad to study the various methods employed in different countries and by different concerns, in the production of steel engraved bank notes.

We were very much interested to learn of Dr. Morales' proposed visit to Europe, Canada and the States, and we look forward to meeting him when he comes to New York. We welcome the opportunity of discussing the preparation of bank notes with him from every point of view, and we will try to convince him of the insurmountable difficulties he would meet in his endeavors to establish a plant for steel engraved notes.

From what our agents have told us, Dr.García Morales will come to this country after he has been in Europe. That should be an advantage to us, as he will then see the finest and best equipped bank note plant last of all,- for after seeing the European plants ours is bound to make a big impression on him.

Too bad that Mr. Owen was not able to get a copy of the pamphlet on bank notes compiled by Dr. García Morales, for it would prove interesting reading at the present time.

John Lane, Esq.
Rio de Janeiro

March 11, 1938

We note Mr. Owen's remarks that in view of the very prolific data and information furnished him by the Germans, Dr. García Morales is inclined to the idea that Germany is more advanced than other countries as regards steel engraved notes.

From your letter to us of July 29th of last year we understand that after experimenting with English and French inks he now considers the German inks the best. We will not fail to take this matter of inks up with him, amongst other things.

To complete your file we enclose herewith copy of our letter of this date which we have addressed to our agents in Buenos Aires.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department

Enclosure - 1
CTB/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Sub Agt.

from: ROBERTS MEYNELL & CO. "Weekly News Bulletin" .....

March 11, 1938

NEW DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL BANK APPOINTED

Buenos Aires: By a Decree issued yesterday by the Government, Dr. Cosme Massini Ezcurra was appointed a member of the Board of the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic in representation of the Government, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sr. Pedro Lacau.

C. A. T. MAY 24 1938

UNION TELEFONICA
31 - RETIRO 5000

Original by "Air Mail" - 17.3.38
Copy per ss."Pan America"- 19.3.38

DIREC. TELEGRAFICA
"VENLENROB"

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

314-RECONQUISTA-314

Nº M-4521
Ref. Pr.129;
134.

BUENOS AIRES March 17th, 1938.

MAR 24 1938
APR - 4 1938

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
New York - U.S.A.

Atten: Manager Foreign Dept.

Dear Sirs,

ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We are in receipt of your favour of the 11th March, and with regard to the last part of paragraph 3, we would again repeat that the Banco Central is definitely not inclined to have its notes engraved and printed abroad, as advised you in our letter of the 14th December 1937.

Dr. A. García Morales' mission is to visit the principal Bank Note printers in Europe and the States, and to submit a report of recommendations to the Ministry of Finance on his return here, when the purchase of printing machinery for steel engraved bank notes will be decided on. This is a very big job for one man, but we are hoping that when Dr. García Morales visits London after being all over the Continent, we will be able to learn something of his impressions before he leaves for the States, and as he will, of course, call on Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., we are hoping that Mr. Hendricks will also be able to learn something from him. He has a letter of introduction to Mr. Charles Meynell, Director of our London Office, who of course will do his best to interest him on the lines which he has already discussed with Mr. Hendricks, and in regard to which Mr. Hendricks has written to Mr. Schomp.

The latest information we have as regards Dr. García Morales' probable programme is as follows:-

5th March : Due to arrive at Genoa, per "Augustus".

6th March : Leaves Genoa for Leipzig.

27th March : Leaves Leipzig for Prague and Budapest.

10th April : Arrives at Rome.

1st May : Leaves Rome for Switzerland.

8th May : Leaves Switzerland for Paris.

29th May : Leaves Paris for London.

Messrs. A.B.N. Co.

APR -4 1938

N°: M-4521

If Dr. García Morales holds to this programme, he will not be in London until the end of May. We understand that he will stay there for about four to six weeks, and then leave for the States. Mr. Hendricks, in conjunction with our London Office, will, of course, be keeping in touch with him and you will be advised when he is sailing for New York.

Dr. García Morales is travelling alone, and we understand that his intention is, in each city he visits, to obtain the services of a Secretary-translator from the Argentine Embassy. As regards his personal tastes and the hobbies, sports and amusements which appeal to him, we shall make enquiries and hope to write you again.

He can read in English quite well, but when he left here had very little experience in speaking the language.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

TAO/MC.
cc. J.L.

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He can read in English quite well, but when he left here had very little experience in speaking the language.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

TAO/MC.
cc. J.I.

Dr. Garcia Morales will be travelling from Genoa to Leipzig, Prague and Budapest, and will be in London from the 10th to the 20th April, when he will leave for Rome. He will be in Rome from the 21st April to the 1st May, when he will leave for Switzerland. He will be in Switzerland from the 2nd to the 8th May, when he will leave for Paris. He will be in Paris from the 9th to the 29th May, when he will leave for London.

C. F. R.
APR - 4 1938

DUPLICATE SENT

March 31,1938

Original via air mail

Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Cía(Ventas) S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sirs:- ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of March 17th, under your reference numbers Pr.129 and 134, and wish to thank you for having given us Dr. García Morales' proposed itinerary.

If he follows out his program we cannot expect him to arrive here until about the latter part of July next.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department

CTB/IW

c.c.to John Lane

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

J. Lane
RIO
to
New York

C.T.B.

APR 21 1938

JUN 10 1938

DATE April 2 1938

With reference to Leng, Roberts' letter of March 17th to you, I received a personal, handwritten note from one of their officials in connection with the penultimate paragraph on the second page of said letter.

As far as could be ascertained, the gentleman in question has no hobbies, doesnot go in for sports, unless one were to include variety and cabaret shows. Nevertheless, he is abstemious.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

RECEIVED

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. DEPT.

APR 22 1938

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Yours very truly,

D 7115

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

SUBJECT: BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Order Entered
By WBL
No
Date 6/10/38

JUN 11 1938

June 8th, 1938.

MR. C. T. BLACKMORE

Mr. F. W. Gallett,
Manager Foreign Department.

Attention of _____

A model for Bank Notes

was prepared on Schedule No. 19189 19190 dated 4/10/36

Model was submitted Reported pending 12/13/37

and has never been returned.

J. LAWLER X

Order Department.

Is order still pending? Yes.

Shall we cancel Schedule? _____

Will model be returned? _____

To whom should cost be charged? _____

6/10/38.

AUG -3 1938

July 8, 1938

extract from Mr. ALS to Mr. HRT .....

filing copy in pckt : #52
GERMANY, - Bank Notes

re: 20 RMk. NOTE .....

"I would like to get this* as soon as possible, having in mind a call shortly from Dr.Morales, who has caused you to believe has certain leanings toward the German produc.t"

(*report)

July 28,1938

CHARLES T. BLACKMORE
CARE GRAN HOTEL
MANAGUA(Nicaragua)

MORALES

EDVEV	Of
IKKAG	Buenos Aires
AFDAH	arriving
IWFAX	August 15th
ENRIG	Speaks
ENPEZ	Spanish
EFBYZV	only
EPGUL	Stop.
AVXIC	If you
AVFUW	expect to be here
ERXUX	by that time
AHPYS	I can
AFBIF	arrange to
AZLYV	lete
IKHAX	Henry M.Keith
ANDIM	depart
ERGEG	Answer by telegraph
ASWUG	Forward by aeroplane
IKHAX	Henry M.Keith
ECFAW	passport

IKJOF - A.L.Schomp

(IW)

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 1603

SEP - 2

Aug. 13, 1938

S E E - J.L.'s letter of Aug. 22nd, 1938 .....

quoting letter rec'd from Mr. Owen (of Leng, Roberts)

DR. ANTONIO A. GARCÍA MORALES

Director de la Casa de Moneda de la Nación

C. 2. 12
OCT 17 1938

Defensa 646 *Buenos Aires*

A.L.S.
SEP -2 1938

Translation

C. D. R.
OCT 17 1938

New York, August 18, 1938.

Mr. Albert L. Schomp,
President of the American Bank Note Co.,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:-

Supplementing the conversation I had with you in your offices on the days 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of the current month, I am pleased to send you some antecedents and specify various points for the better preparation of your offer.

The offer will consist of four parts:

a) Offer for the supplying of machines and apparatus;

b) Offer for the provision of technical personnel;

c) Offer for the preparation of the original engraved steel plates for seven different notes which will carry two steel printings, one on the face and another on the back.

d) Offer for the supplying of special inks for steel engraving, during one year or say for 60,000,000 notes in accordance with the details that follow.

Machines. The machines that will be offered are those intended for steel printing and those required for the preparation of the plates, with exclusion of the machines or elements to make the original engraved plate.

There will be offered, furthermore, the supplementary machines or apparatus for all the printing or stamping process from steel, namely: apparatus to wet the paper, presses to smooth the paper, sizing machine with its drier, calenderer or ironing press.

Machines to prepare lithographic or typographic tints, numbering or cutting of notes will not be included; neither are offers to be made on machines for the washing of cloths and preparation of inks.

It will be necessary to indicate separately the price of each class of machine, as well as the time of delivery.

The prices will be given CIF Buenos Aires.

The mounting of the machines is for the account of the supplier, but the expense of masonry work and the construction materials are for the account of the purchaser.

The electric current which is used is direct from 440 and 220 Volts which will be delivered at the base of the machines.

Technical Personnel. The offer for the provision of the technical personnel must include as minimum a foreman and a printing machinist (stamping operator) for each one of the presses, as well as an operator who knows all the supplementary details, such as preparation of the cloths, arrangement of the wipers or rubbing apparatus, sizing etc. This personnel will be contracted for three years, second class passage being paid and twenty-five pounds sterling for traveling expenses. The payment of the remuneration will be made monthly in Argentine pesos or pounds sterling. This personnel will work eight hours daily with the exception of Saturdays when they will work only 4 hours and Sundays when they will not work at all.

In case of illness they will enjoy 45 days' leave per year with payment of wages.

Original plates. This offer will comprise the preparation of "technical designs" and original steel plates from sketches, designs or photographs which will be provided to you.

The offer will be for 14 original plates (Dies) that is to say - a face plate and a back plate for each note.

Separately the price will be given on 28 large reproduced plates, ready to place in the printing machines, or say for 4 plates for each one of the different values of notes.

This offer will be considered in connection with the provision of machines so that if those are not acquired, you will not be obliged to accept the responsibility of preparing the plates. On our part we will have the right to acquire the machines without obligation of entrusting to you the engraving of the plates nor the preparation of technical designs.

The time necessary for the preparation of technical designs and the delivery of the original plates of each note, is to be indicated, taking into consideration that 7 different values are to be printed.

Inks for steel engraving. There will be offered only the inks necessary for steel printing, considering a face printing and back printing. The colors will be different.

The quotation to be CIF Buenos Aires.

Size of the notes. That you may be able to form an opinion on the machines which will be required, we deem it useful to give you the approximate sizes of the notes and the production that will be required anmually.

Sizes:

Of $ 1.-	65 x 130	millimeters
" 5.-	73 x 146	"
" 10.-	77 x 158	"
" 50.-	83 x 172	"
" 100.-	88 x 180	"
" 500.-	93 x 188	"
" 1000.-	98 x 196	"

Annual Production:

The average annual production we estimate in the following quantities:

Of $	1.-	30,000,000	notes
"	5.-	12,000,000	"
"	10.-	12,000,000	"
"	50.-	2,800,000	"
"	100.-	2,800,000	"
"	500.-	200,000	"
"	1000.-	200,000	"
	Total -	60,000,000	

Type of notes.

The bank notes that it is wished to print are similar to those of many European and American countries, that is to say, they will carry lithographic or typographic tints on the face, and the vignette and text steel printed, and on the back a steel printing consisting of borders and rosettes which will surround a historical motif or a landscape. Each note will carry double numbering.

Guarantee.

As, in the case of acceptance of your offer the same personnel which you propose will be employed and further the inks which you advise, the result of the work will be vouchsafed by yourselves, but it is an established rule for our acquisition of machines that a guarantee be exacted of their good functioning for a period of not less than a year from the date on which the machine begins to print in regular form. To this effect it is sufficient that a banking institution guarantee the fulfilment of the contract by virtue of your signature.

meeting with Morales - WES - Blackmore & ABS. 9/2/38

Terms of payment.

Will be determined by yourselves but one-fourth of the total amount will be paid three months from the start of the operation of the machines.

Number of copies of the offer.

The offer is to be accompanied in so far as possible with the maximum of details, descriptions, photographs, sketches etc., and please send one original and two copies in Spanish.

You may send the offer until August 31st in my name at the following address:

Argentine Embassy

Washington, D. C.

Trusting that with these details and explanations everything will be clear in your mind to the end that you can make an offer in a precise and concrete form, I beg to remain with my most distinguished consideration.

Yours very truly,

(signature)

Antonio A. García Morales

Director.

(grl)

New York, Agosto 18 de 1938

Mr. Albert L. Schomp

Presidente de la American Bank Note Co.

New York, New York

Muy señor mio:

Complementando la conversación que he tenido con Vds. en sus oficinas los días 15, 16, 17, y 18 del corriente, tengo el agrado de enviarles algunos antecedentes y especificar varios puntos para la mejor preparación de su propuesta.

La oferta se compondrá de cuatro partes:

a) Presupuesto para la provisión de máquinas y aparatos;

b) Presupuesto para la provisión de personal técnico;

c) Presupuesto para la confección de las planchas originales grabadas en acero para siete billetes diferentes que llevaran dos impresiones en acero, una en el anverso y otra en el reverso.

d) Presupuesto para la provisión de tintas especiales para grabar en acero, durante un año o sea para 60.000.000 de billetes de acuerdo al detalle que viene a continuación.

Máquinas. Las máquinas que se ofrecerán son las que se destinan para la estampación en acero y las necesarias para confeccionar las planchas, con exclusión de las máquinas o elementos para hacer la plancha grabada original.

Se ofrecerán, además, las máquinas o aparatos suplementarios para todo el proceso de la impresión o estampación en acero a saber: aparatos para humedecer el papel, prensas para alisar el papel,

máquina de encolar con su cámara o estufa, calandra o prensa de planchar.

No se incluirán máquinas para hacer fondos litográficos o tipográficos, ni para numerar o guillotinar los billetes; no debiendo ofrecerse tampoco máquinas para lavar las telas y preparar tintas.

Será necesario indicar por separado el precio de cada clase de máquina, asi como también el plazo de entrega.

Los precios serán dados CIF Buenos Aires.

El montaje de las máquinas corre por cuenta del proveedor, pero los gastos de albañilería y los materiales de construcción por cuenta del comprador.

La corriente eléctrica que se emplea es continua de 440 y 220 Voltios que se entregará al pie de las máquinas.

Personal técnico. El presupuesto para la provisión del personal técnico debe incluir como mínimo un capataz (foreman) y un maquinista impresor (stamping operator) para cada una de las máquinas impresoras, asi como también un operario que conozca todos los detalles complementarios, como ser preparación de las telas, arreglo de los limpiadores o frotadores, encolado,etc. Este personal será contratado por tres años, págandosele el pasaje de segunda clase y veinticinco libras esterlinas para gastos de viaje. El pago de la remuneración se hará por mes en pesos argentinos o en libras esterlinas. Este personal trabajará durante 8 horas diarias con excepción del sábado que solo lo hará durante 4 horas y los domingos que serán completamente francos.

En caso de enfermedad gozarán hasta 45 días de licencia por año con pago de sueldo.

Planchas originales. Este presupuesto comprenderá la confección de "dibujos técnicos" y planchas en acero originales sobre la base de croquis, dibujos o fotografías que se le facilitarán.

La oferta deberá ser para 14 planchas originales, (matrices)

es decir, una plancha de anverso y otra de reverso para cada billete.

Por separado se dará el precio de 28 planchas grandes reproducidas, listas para colocar en las máquinas de imprimir, o sea 4 planchas para cada uno de los diferentes valores de billetes.

Este presupuesto se considerará vinculado a la provisión de las máquinas de modo que si no se adquieran estas, Vds. no tendrán la obligación de aceptar el encargo de hacer las planchas. Por nuestra parte nosotros tendremos la facultad de adquirir las máquinas sin obligación de encargarles el grabado de las planchas ni la confección de los dibujos técnicos.

Se indicará los plazos necesarios para la confección de los dibujos técnicos y la entrega de las planchas originales de cada billete, considerando que deben imprimirse 7 valores diferentes.

Tintas para grabado en acero. Se ofrecerán unicamente las tintas necesarias para imprimir en acero, considerando una impresión en el anverso y otra en el reverso. Los colores serán diferentes.

La cotización será CIF Buenos Aires.

Formato de los billetes. Para que Vds. puedan formarse un criterio sobre las máquinas que se han de necesitar, estimo conveniente darles a conocer los formatos aproximados de los billetes y la producción que deberá obtenerse anualmente.

Tamaños:

De $ 1.-	.....	65 x 130 milímetros
" " 5.-	.....	73 x 146 "
" "10.-	.....	77 x 158 "
" " 50.-	.....	83 x 172 "
" "100.-	.....	88 x 180 "
" "500.-	.....	93 x 188 "
" "1000.-	.....	98 x 196 "

Producción anual:

La producción media anual la estimo en las siguientes cantidades:

De $	1.-	30.000.000	de billetes
" "	5.-	12.000.000	" "
" "	10.-	12.000.000	" "
" "	50.-	2.800.000	" "
" "	100.-	2.800.000	" "
" "	500.-	200.000	" "
" "	1000.-	200.000	" "
	Total -	60.000.000	" "

Tipo de billetes. Los billetes de banco que se desea imprimir son semejantes a los de muchos paises europeos y americanos, es decir, que llevarán fondos litográficos o tipográficos en el anverso, y la viñeta y leyenda estampada en acero, y en el reverso una impresión en acero compuesta de guardas y rosetas que circundan un motivo histórico o un paisaje. Cada billete llevará dos numeraciones.

Garantía. Como en el caso de aceptarse su propuesta se empleará el mismo personal que Vds. proponen y además las tintas que aconsejen, el resultado del trabajo está asegurado para Vds. pero es norma establecida para nuestras adquisiciones de máquinas que se exija una garantía de buen funcionamiento para un período no menor de un año a partir de la fecha en que la máquina comienza a imprimir en forma regular. A este efecto es suficiente que una institución bancaria garantice el cumplimiento del contrato mediante su firma.

Condiciones de pago. Serán fijadas por Vds. pero una cuarta parte del importe será abonada a los tres meses de comenzar a funcionar las máquinas.

Número de ejemplares del presupuesto. El presupuesto será acompañado en todo lo que es posible con el máximo de detalles, descripciones, fotografías, croquis, etc., se servirán enviarlo en un original y dos copias en español.

El presupuesto podrán Vds. enviarlo hasta el 31 de agosto a mi nombre a la siguiente dirección:

Argentine Embassy

Washington, D. C.

Esperando que con estos datos y aclaraciones queden subsanadas las dudas que pudieran tener a los efectos de hacer una propuesta en forma precisa y concreta, me es grato saludar a Vds. con mi consideración más distinguida.

Antonio A. García Morales
Director

MEMORANDUM
FROM OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

C. R. R.
AUG 23 1938

DATE 8/19/38

Subject Mr. Dr. Morales —

It might be wise to write him that Mr. Schoup will return to the office on Aug. 29th and will be delighted to see him any time after that date which may be convenient to him —

[illegible]

Air Mail

Translation

C. P. R.
AUG 23 1938

August 22nd, 1938.

Dr. Antonio A. García Morales,
c/o Embassy of the Argentine Republic,
Washington, D.C.

Esteemed Doctor and Friend:

By this letter we are pleased to advise you that our President, Mr. A. L. Schomp, will return to this office on the 29th day of the current month and will be delighted to see you any day which will be convenient to you after the said date.

In case you should not know, we wish to mention to you that the 5th of September is a national holiday being "Labor Day".

We hope that you are enjoying your visit in Washington and that the weather is not too warm.

Anticipating with much pleasure your next visit which you offered to make to us and assuring you of our highest consideration, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

grl

AUG 23 1938

Correo Aéreo

El 22 de agosto de 1938.

Sr. Dr. Antonio A. García Morales,
a/c Embassy of the Argentine Republic,
Washington, D.C.

Muy estimado Doctor y Amigo nuestro:

Por la presente nos es grato informar a Usted que nuestro Presidente, el señor A. L. Schomp, regresará a esta oficina el día 29 del mes en curso y será encantado de ver a Usted cualquier día que será conveniente para Usted después de dicha fecha.

En caso que no esta Usted enterado, le deseamos advertir que el día 5 de septiembre es día de fiesta nacional siendo "Labor Day".

Esperamos que esta Usted gozando de su visita a Washington y que el tiempo no esta demadiado caluroso.

Anticipando con mucho placer su próxima visita que nos ofrecio Usted hacernos y con las seguridades de nuestra más alta consideración, nos repetimos de Usted,

Sus afmos. y attos. S.S.

Gerente del Departamento Extranjero.

CTB:grl

AUG 23 1938

Air Mail

August 22, 1938.

Embassy of the Argentine Republic,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:-

We take the liberty of enclosing herewith a letter which we have addressed to Dr. Antonio A. García Morales and we would ask you to be good enough to delivery the same to him. In case Dr. Morales has left Washington will you please have the letter forwarded to him.

Thanking you in anticipation, we are,

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

CTB:grl

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

AIR MAIL

J. Lane
RIO
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

DATE August 22 1938

C.T.O. AUG 29 1938 SEP -2 1938

I received to-day a letter from our agents in Buenos Aires, dated the 13th instant, in which Mr. Owen says-

> I understand that García Morales must be in New York at present and it will be very interesting to hear eventually the result of his interviews with your people there. Mr. Meynell seems to think that if anyone can convince García Morales of the advisability of having the first issue of new notes printed abroad it will be Mr. Schomp.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

593 Sub Agt.

A.L.S.
AUG 31 1938

C.R.R.
OCT 17 1938

August 30, 1938.

re - ARGENTINE BANK NOTES

The following list of equipment is based on the plan of producing Notes with a single color lithograph tint on the Face and one steel impression each on Face and Back.

The paper to be used is to be Portal's, similar to that used by B. W. & Company.

Notes are not to be re-sized or pressed and will be numbered only on Face in two positions.

In arriving at the amount of equipment required, we have considered a yearly production period to be 250 days of 5 hours each.

We have not included any litho or typographical presses, composing equipment, shelves or tables, as we understand that this equipment is already available.

AAW/LB

A.L.S.
AUG 31 1938

C. F. R.
OCT 17 1938

INK DEPARTMENT

2	Kent 3 Roll Ink Mills 12 x 30 with Drive and controls
2	Kent Pony Mixers with Drive and control
12	Mixing Tubs
50	Ink Pails
2	Platform Scales - Fairbanks #1178
1	Analytical Balance (E & A) #16872 and weights .001 to 100 gms.
1	Scale (E & A) #17042 and set weights 1/4 oz. to 5 lbs.
1	Set Ink Standards
1	" Dry Color Standards
1	Pail Washing Tank
1	Daylight Lamp
	Oil Cans
	Benzine Cans
	Pieces of glass for Table Top
2	4-wheel Platform Trucks
1	2-wheel Hand Truck
	Raw material sufficient for 110,000 lbs. Plate Ink

A.L.S.
AUG 31 1938
NPT

C.P.R.
OCT 17 1938

FINISHING DEPARTMENT

200	8-wheel Numbering Heads (Force)
2	Hoole Foot Numbering Presses
2	Hoole Numbering Heads
1	Small Canceling Machine
	Special Cutting equipment

A.L.S.
AUG 31 1938

C.P.R.
OCT 17 1938

STEEL PRINTING DEPARTMENT

1	Paper Conditioning Machine
9	Regular Two plate Rotary presses with Paraffine attachment
50	Aluminum spools
1	Board Punching Machine
1	Platform Truck
2	Special trucks for Paraffine Rolls
2	Unwinding Machines and overhead equipment for handling spools of work
1	Equipment for storing rolls of work
1	Machine for winding and cleaning burlap
3000	Rolls of Burlap(year's supply) various widths
1500	Rolls of Polishing Paper
2000	Grey D-roll Boards
100	Rolls Grey Paraffine Paper
937,500	Sheets Bank Note paper size 21 7/16 x 21 3/4
571,430	" " " " " 18 3/16 x 21 7/16
571,430	" " " " " 19 5/8 x 22 11/16
155,556	" " " " " 21 1/4 x 20 7/8
155,556	" " " " " 21 1/4 x 21 1/4
20,000	" " " " " 15 3/4 x 19 5/8
20,000	" " " " " 16 7/16 x 20 5/8
	" " " " " 16 3/4 x 17 1/8

A.L.S.
AUG 31 1938

ENGRAVING DIVISION

C. D. R.
OCT 17 1938

2	Transfer Presses (A206 and A217 to be checked and repaired)
3	" Benches (for transferrers & general utility man)
1	Niggerhead
2	dozen Assorted Mandrels
1	Straightening Press (A227 to be repaired)
2	Anvils (one as spare)
1	Beveling Machine
	Copper Plating Equipment
1	Buffing Machine
1	Hand Printing Press
1	Hardening Furnace (plate)
1	Torch for spot drawing
1	Combination oil-water Quench Tank
1	Plate bending Machine (B1 to be checked and repaired)
1	Slot Grinding Machine
1	Chromium Plating Tank & Accessories (capacity 2 plates ?)
1	Electrolytic Cleaner Tank
1	Hot Water Tank
1	Cold Water Tank
1	Sulphuric Acid Dip Tank
1	Motor Generator Set
1	Panel Board
1	Exhaust System

2 Transferrers - one a working foreman; also 1 general utility man who could burnish plates and work in the Hardening Room and Chromium Plant.

DUPLICATE SENT

ARGENTINE NOTES

Air Mail

O.I.A.A.
SEP - 2 1938

John Lane, Esq.
Rio de Janeiro,
Brasil.

September 1st, 1938

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 22nd.

Dr. Antonio García Morales arrived in New York on the 15th August. Some conferences have been held with him, and he has visited our plant, but as the subject of the Argentine notes has to be discussed still further , it is too soon to make any observations as to what will be the probable outcome of the negotiations.

It has been a great pleasure for us to have had the opportunity to meet Dr. García Morales, whom we found to be a charming and pleasant gentleman.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

CTB:grl

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Sub Agt.

end 10/14/38

October 12,1938

C.P.R. OCT 17 1938

LANEJON(John Lane)

BUENOSAIRES(Argentina)

EKNAD Remain

IKKAG Buenos Aires

EJWOK until you receive

AZNIS our letter of

IXCOD October 14th

EKHOS with regard to

GARCIA MORALES

EBJEP matter

(IW)

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Sub Agt.

FORM ACM-10-NY

All America Cables

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

To Telephone a Message or Call a Messenger
WHITEHALL 4-3100
or any
POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

For Repetition Service and All Other Departments
BOWLING GREEN 9-3800

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

C. A. R. OCT 17 1938

Postal Telegraph

ALL AMERICA CABLES

Mackay Radio

Commercial Cables

NUMBER_____

TIME_____

M M_____

CHECK_____

67 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

SEND THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

(CDE) October 12, 1938

LANEJON

BUENOSAIRES(Argentina)

EKNAD IKKAG EJWOK AZNIS IXCOD EKHOS

GARCIA MORALES EBJEP

Sender's Name and Address

ORDINARY MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

FORM ACM—10—NY

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, transmitted back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. Unless specifically stated on its face to be 'a repeated message,' this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY CONCERNING ANY MESSAGES BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the reverse hereof and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph, cable, or wireless company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the charges which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery, to the next connecting telegraph, cable, or wireless company, or to the addressee, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines, and that this Company shall not be liable, in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines or from congestion of traffic, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages, or caused by indistinct handwriting or typewriting; and that in any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or error caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrection, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals, or for errors or delays of connecting companies. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message by means of wire or wireless either over its own lines or facilities or those of connecting companies unless the sender otherwise specifically directs.

No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, or by a messenger of any other company, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instruction regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office. Any message sent to the Company's office by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or wireless company, is sent at the sender's risk of errors or failures in such service and all of the terms and conditions herein shall apply to the message throughout, and the person receiving such message by private wire or by telephone or by telegraph or through a connecting telegraph, cable, or wireless company acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with this Company for transmission.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this message.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

ALL AMERICA CABLES, INCORPORATED,
John L. Merrill, President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

NEW YORK CITY—addresses and telephone connections—*See other side*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
8 Dupont Circle.

MEXICO,
Salina Cruz.

GUATEMALA,
San Jose,
Guatemala City.

SALVADOR,
San Salvador.

NICARAGUA,
San Juan del Sur,
Managua.

COSTA RICA,
Port Limon,
San Jose,
Puntarenas.

PANAMA,
Panama,
Balboa,
Colon.

COLOMBIA,
Buenaventura,
Cartagena,
Bogota,
Barranquilla,
Cali,
Medellin.

VENEZUELA,
Caracas,
La Guayra,
Vela de Coro,
Maracaibo.

CURAÇAO,
Willemstad.

CUBA,
Fisherman's Point,
Santiago,
Guantanamo,
Havana.

PORTO RICO,
Ponce,
San Juan,
Mayaguez.

ARUBA,
Oranjestad.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Santo Domingo,
Puerto Plata,
San Pedro de Macoris,
Santiago de los Caballeros,
La Vega.

HAITI,
Port-au-Prince,
Cap Haitien.

VIRGIN ISLANDS,
St. Thomas.

ECUADOR,
Esmeraldas,
Santa Elena,
Guayaquil.

PERU,
Paita,
Callao,
Lima,
Trujillo,
Piura,
Tacna.

BOLIVIA,
Corocoro,
La Paz,
Oruro.

CHILE,
Iquique,
Antofagasta,
Valparaiso,
Santiago,
Arica,
Tocopilla.

ARGENTINA,
Buenos Aires,
Mendoza,
Rosario.

URUGUAY,
Montevideo.

BRAZIL,
Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

Messages marked "VIA ALL AMERICA" are accepted at all Postal Telegraph and Canadian Pacific Railways Telegraph offices.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

AIR MAIL
Panagra

J. Lane
B. AIRES
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES
Casa de Mondda

DATE October 13 1938

Your telegram of the 12th-

Remain in Buenos Aires until you receive our letter of October 14th with regard to García Morales matter.

I would here acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 1st.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593

To be translated into Spanish

Dr. Antonio A. García Morales
Buenos Aires

C.F.R. OCT 17 1938

October 14,1938

Sir:-

We refer to your esteemed favor of August 18th in which you were kind enough to invite us to submit to you an offer to furnish certain services and materials which would be employed in the making of steel engraved bank notes at the Casa de Moneda, under your distinguished management.

Prior to the receipt of your valued communication, we were privileged to show you something of our facilities and methods. Later we had the honor of an extended conversation with you with respect to the problems under consideration.

Since we had the pleasure of seeing you we have given this matter all of the careful thought and consideration, from every point of view, which such an important undertaking by your Government demands. The implied responsibilities, as you well recognize, are of far reaching consequence and, in keeping with the trust you have reposed in us, we can do none other than to give you only such advice, suggestions and recommendations which from long experience we know to be sound, practical and true in every way.

We wish to make it clear to you now, just as we endeavored to convey to you whilst you were with us, that it is our earnest desire to cooperate with you to the fullest extent of our ability, and continue to believe a feasible plan to be well within the range of accomplishment, but on the other hand, we do not see our way clear to undertake the sale of engravings or machinery purely as items of merchandise - nor do we conceive this to be a sound approach to your objectives.

Our Company's business has been dedicated to the responsibility of furnishing steel engraved notes, in the development of which the trinity of science, art and skill are brought into full play. Thus we are in a position to assure the delivery of a product of unsurpassed quality, surrounded with every known safeguard. It is only under such conditions that attempted counterfeiting can be

held in check and reduced to a minimum - and we here assert that unless there exists a thorough understanding of the principles which render a note immune to successful reproduction, and the work is performed with consummate skill, steel engraving can become as susceptible to easy reproduction as any of the lesser mediums of the graphic arts.

That we have been successful in our endeavors is attested by the fact that during the past century and a half , we have served with an unchallenged record virtually every civilized nation of the world.

Knowing your desire and anxiety to have your new notes possessed of the highest degree of security protection, and in every respect comparable to issues of other important Governments, leads us to entertain the hope that a basis for active collaboration may yet be indicated by you.

May we not again urge that you give further consideration to our suggestion that we be authorized to furnish the steel engraved and intaglio printed sheets of notes, the same to bear the imprint "Casa de Moneda"; these sheets of notes would then pass through your organization for the purpose of imprinting your secret numbers, series, signatures, seal and such other confidential designations as you may desire. The notes thus placed in circulation would, to all intents and purposes, be of local origin, in fact, quite as much so as if you imported engravings, paper and ink as separate items , since the same elements would be present, but the ink would have been deposited on the paper. You would thus have the advantage of circulating steel engraved notes possessed of such quality as only years of research and experience can provide. Further,your Government would know in advance the cost of its steel engraved notes and at the same time avoid the initial capital expenditure and hazards attendant upon the establishment of facilities adequate for the full protection of the currency issue.

Trusting, Sir, that you will give consideration to our views and that quite apart from any imputed self-interest you will realize we are most anxious to lend that measure of cooperation and assistance which our knowledge and experience qualifies us to give, we continue to look forward to an opportunity of serving you and your honorable Government.

With the assurance of our highest esteem, we remain,

ALS

Original vía correo aéreo

C.F.R.
OCT 17 1938

DUPLICATE SENT

14 de octubre de 1938.

Señor Doctor Antonio A. García Morales,
Casa de Moneda,
Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

Muy estimado señor nuestro:-

Nos referimos a su estimada carta del día 18 de agosto en la cual tuvo usted a bien invitarnos a someter a usted una oferta para la suministración de ciertos servicios y materiales que se emplearían en la elaboración de billetes de banco impresos de planchas de acero en la Casa de Moneda, bajo su distinguida administración.

Previo el recibo de su estimada comunicación tuvimos el privilegio de mostrarle a usted algo de nuestras facilidades y procedimientos. Más tarde tuvimos la honra de una conferencia extensa con usted con respecto a las problemas en consideración.

Desde que tuvimos el placer de verle a usted hemos dado a este asunto la atenta reflexión y consideración, de todos puntos de vista, que tan importante proyecto de parte de su Gobierno exije. Las responsabilidades implicadas, como usted reconocerá, son de consecuencias tan extensas que, considerando la confianza con que usted nos ha honrado, no podemos menos que darle a usted solo tales consejos, sugestiones y recomendaciones que, a fuerza de larga experiencia, sabemos son ciertos, prácticos y verdaderos en todos sentidos.

Deseamos manifestar a usted ahora, como lo intentamos hacer cuando estuvo usted con nosotros, que nuestro más sincero deseo es de cooperar con usted en todo que nos sea posible, y persistímos en creér que un proyecto factible está dentro de las posibilidades de poder llevarse a cabo; pero, por otra parte, no percibimos claramente como podemos comprometernos a vender grabados o maquinaria meramente como artículos de mercancía - tampoco creémos que este es un paso bueno para lograr sus objetivos.

Los negocios de nuestra Compañía han sido dedicados a la responsabilidad de suministrar billetes grabados en acero, en el desarrollo de los cuales se introduce completamente la trinidad de la ciencia, el arte y la perícia. Estamos así en una situación de asegurar la entrega de un producto de una calidad excelente, rodeado por todos resguardos conocidos. Es solamente bajo tales condiciones que intentadas falsificaciones se pueden refrenar y reducir a un mínimo,- y aquí afirmamos que a menos que exista un conocimiento completo de los principios que protejen un billete contra la reproducción satisfactoria, y que el trabajo sea ejecutado con pericia consumada, grabados en acero pueden llegar a ser tan susceptibles a una reproducción hecha facilmente, como son cualquier de los procedimientos inferiores de los artes gráficos.

Que hemos salido con todo éxito en nuestros esfuerzos está confirmado por el hecho de que durante el último siglo y medio hemos servido, con un record que nunca se ha disputado, virtualmente a todas las naciones del mundo.

Enterados de su anhelo e ansiedad de que sus nuevos billetes poseén la más alta calidad de protección y garantía y que sean en todo respecto comparables con las emisiones de otros Gobiernos importantes, abrigamos la esperanza que un base para colaboración eficaz aún puede ser indicada por usted.

¿No le podríamos recomendar otra vez con ahinco que considerará usted de nuevo nuestra sugestión de que nosotros seamos facultados a suministrar las hojas de billetes impresos en relieve de grabados en planchas de acero, las cuales llevarían el pie de imprenta "Casa de Moneda"; estas hojas de billetes pasando después por su organización con el fin de imprimir en ellas vuestros números secretos, series, firmas, sellos y otras designaciones confidenciales que usted desearía? Los billetes así puestos en circulación serían, prácticamente, de origen local - lo mismo que si usted hubiera importado grabados, papel y tinta como artículos separados, puesto que los mismos elementos serían presentes pero la tinta se habría depositado sobre el papel. Así tendría usted la ventaja de poner en circulación billetes grabados en acero poseados de semejante calidad que solamente años de investigación, experiencia y práctica pueden suplir. Además de eso, vuestro Gobierno sabría de antemano el costo de sus billetes grabados en acero, y al mismo tiempo evitaría desembolso de capital inicial y los riesgos concomitantes al establecimiento de facilidades adecuadas para la protección entera de emisiones de papel moneda.

Esperando, Señor Doctor, que usted dará consideración a nuestras proposiciones y, enteramente aparte de cualquier propio interés imputado, que usted comprenderá que estamos lo más ansiosos de prestarle a usted aquella medida de cooperación y ayuda que nuestra perícia y experiencia nos califican de dar, continuamos anticipando una oportunidad de servirle a usted y a su honorable Gobierno.

Con las seguridades de nuestra más alta consideración, nos quedamos de usted,

Sus afmos.attos.y Ss.Ss.

ALS/IW

Presidente.

DUPLICATE SENT

C. P. R. OCT 17 1938

October 14,1938

Original via air mail

Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Cía.(Ventas) S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

I have delayed writing you with respect to developments in connection with the call of Dr. García Morales for the reason that the subject has had our continued study and also because of the fact that he said he was not expecting to return to Buenos Aires until toward the end of this month, but I now wish to write you fully and frankly, that you may have before you the complete picture as we see it.

In the first place, I must express regret that the Government did not send a Commission to consist of at least two or three Representatives, instead of Dr. Morales alone. It seemed plain, in every conversation, that he had a very definite personal interest in only one direction, whereas if he had been accompanied by say a Representative of the Bank, I believe that there could have been developed a clearer understanding of the problems involved and possibly some avenue worked out that would have developed a more comprehensive analysis of the subject under discussion.

Under date of August 18th Dr. Morales wrote us a letter which, he stated, was similar to letters he had addressed to other firms and in connection

with which he had received some responses. His letter invites us to make him offers on the four following points:-

a) Offer for the supplying of machines and apparatus;

b) Offer for the provision of technical personnel;

c) Offer for the preparation of the original engraved steel plates for seven different notes which will carry two steel printings, one on the face and another on the back.

d) Offer for the supplying of special inks for steel engraving, during one year or say for 60,000,000 notes in accordance with the details that follow.

After the receipt of his letter I had the pleasure of having a long conversation with him and endeavored to make clear our views as to why we could not sell engravings or machinery or undertake to "sublet" technical personnel, but he seemed to show indifference to our views, maintaining steadily that all he wanted was to buy engravings and machinery to enable him to print steel engraved notes within the Casa de Moneda. The technical personnel he desired was solely for the purpose of instruction and then he would operate entirely on his own.

While he pretended that he felt quality of product was important, he showed a tendency to belittle it on the ground that if he could merely produce what purported to be a steel engraved note it would be satisfactory, even if the quality were not so good. He said that if he could make a note as good as the Italian note or the note of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia he would be fully satisfied.

We explained to him fully that merely because a document is steel engraved it did not follow that it was possessed of any real protection against successful counterfeiting. (We wrote you rather fully along these lines on December 6,1937).

To prove our point I laid before him notes made by two English firms, with a counterfeit of each, showing that because of the inferior work on the original notes the counterfeiter apparently had no particular trouble in bringing about such an excellent reproduction and that, in some respects it was superior to the original. He brushed these aside with the statement that he would not accept or sponsor such a quality of product.

From this and other statements, we rather gleaned that he was leaning toward the purchase of equipment in Germany - presses from König & Baur; that he could obtain engravings from the same engraver who did similar work for the National Bank of Czechoslovakia.

As to color work, he said that he could undertake that from his present equipment, but that was unimportant.

It seemed to us that his mind had already been made up and that he merely wanted an answer from us to complete his records.

He visited the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington and naturally I checked up there to ascertain as to their reaction, and it follows very closely our impressions as stated above.

He visited the Canadian Bank Note Company at Ottawa, with the same apparent indifference.

We are writing Dr. Morales today in accordance with the enclosed. We realize that this is perhaps not the type of answer that he would like to have, because we discussed the subjects therein mentioned generally with him, without any apparent effect.

Needless to say that if the Government would adopt the suggestion in our letter to Dr. Morales they could immediately place themselves in possession of notes of the highest quality and security protection, and at the same time effect a considerable saving, to say nothing of the delays, inconveniences and

risks attendant upon their own attempted production.

Nevertheless, it would seem to me that in spite of Dr. Morales' importance, other minds must pass upon a matter as important as this, and naturally I hope that you will be able to develop some additional interest which may still afford us an opportunity to be of service.

In addition to our proposal as contained in our letter to Dr.Morales herewith, we are prepared to give consideration to the establishment of a branch company to be located in Buenos Aires, provided, of course, that a contract for the preparation of the notes for the Argentine could be effected and such Company to have the opportunity to do private business in the Argentine.

Many years ago we prepared the notes for the Canadian Government at our New York plant. As Canada grew we established a branch and transferred facilities to Canada and printed the notes there, while we continued to make the engravings in New York. Later the title was changed to the "Canadian Bank Note Company", which Company still prepares under contract postage stamps and bank notes for Canada, and engages in making steel engraved stock certificates and bonds and other commercial forms for sale to Canadian companies.

We mention our Canadian experience to show you how - step by step - an important enterprise has been established in Canada, and Canada continues to have steel engraved notes of the highest quality and has never had any counterfeiting troubles of the product that we have sponsored.

It is along this pattern that we are prepared to consider similar steps in the Argentine.

As indicated in our letter to Dr. Morales herewith, we continue to express the hope that some way may be found whereby something can be worked out that will be mutually advantageous. We are still open to any suggestions that

would lead to such a direction, but as you so well know, no undertaking is worth while that does not confer benefits upon both contracting parties.

On the subject of steel engravings, I am glad that I had the opportunity of explaining our position to Mr. Roberts when he called here some time ago. There are, underlying our views, very serious reasons why it is not wise to undertake the sale of engravings. The making of bank notes is indeed a serious risk at all times, and to split the responsibility in connection with the making of steel engraved plates for bank note printing is indeed great. This is quite apart from the fact that we know you appreciate that no matter what price might be arrived at for the sale of engravings, it would in no wise compensate us nor, in our opinion, really serve the Argentine.

You will appreciate that all my personal references to Dr. Morales are in strict confidence, that I am merely trying to pass along to you as clearly as possible the impressions we gathered. Personally he was most agreeable. He is undoubtedly possessed of ability and is conscientious in his duties as he sees them.

I am asking Mr. John Lane, who is at present in Buenos Aires, to further confer with you as we are anxious to leave no stone unturned to develop some sound basis for cooperation in connection with the making of Argentine notes.

With kindest regards,

Faithfully yours,

President.

ALS/IW

DUPLICATE SENT

ARGENTINE - Bank Notes

C. P. R. OCT 17 1938

John Lane, Esq.,
Buenos Aires, Arg.

October 14, 1938.

Original via air mail

I wired you on October 12th:-

"Remain Buenos Aires until you receive our letter of October 14th with regard to García Morales matter."

---

because I felt that you could throw your personal influence and knowledge into the subject of the Argentine note matter.

I am enclosing herewith copies of my communications to Dr. Morales and to Messrs. Leng, Roberts.

As I see it, Dr. Morales had only one thing in mind, to get from us or anyone else such material or assistance to enable him to make his own notes, under his own jurisdiction, and with no adequate return or consideration for us.

I can not but feel that the Bank, and the Minister of Finance, will yet have a great deal to say on this important subject and my point is that between you and Leng, Roberts interest may be created in our behalf, rather than have the Argentine release notes of an inferior quality.

Personally I do not feel that Dr. Morales was inclined to favor either de la Rue or Waterlow; the first, we have of course always understood, are willing to undertake the establishment of a printing bureau in a foreign country.

From our letters to Dr. Morales and to Leng, Roberts you will see that we make two suggestions. One to Dr. Morales to furnish the notes in sheet form; such notes to bear the imprint of the Casa de Moneda, etc. To Leng, Roberts we mention the fact that we are prepared to consider an undertaking to establish a branch in the Argentine. We would favor the plan advanced to Dr. Morales

as this would enable them to get steel engraved notes very quickly and of a known quality.

I realize all of the serious features involved in the latter proposition, that one could argue that other of our customers would hold the same consideration; but it seems to me that is something that will have to be met later and at this time we are anxious to leave no stone unturned to find a way of doing business in the Argentine.

I would appreciate it if you would throw your enthusiasm into this matter. Naturally I realize that it would be indiscreet for you to do anything without the full cooperation of Messrs. Leng, Roberts - viz: calling on Bank and Government officials.

Back of all of this I know that you appreciate our unwillingness to sell out our life's blood and it seems to me that we would be doing so if we were to consent to sell steel engravings.

As a practical matter, I doubt if our press equipment would be of any value in untrained hands because, as you know, our product is the result of thorough coordination of all factors that enter into bank note production.

That you may have full information I am enclosing herewith a copy of Dr. Morales' letter to us under date of August 18th, and you are free to let Leng, Roberts have this, rather than to take the extra time before the closing of the mail to have it copied.

You will notice that we have been silent with respect to his inquiry about supplying ink. We will be very glad to undertake to furnish ink because there is no security protection involved in it. You are free to offer to do this because it would merely be selling a commodity,although it

ARGENTINE - BANK NOTES

John Lane, Esq.
Buenos Aires, Arg.

October 14, 1938

is made after our own secret formulas.

Please do not let anything I have written influence you against Dr. Morales. He is an important man and it is most desirable that we have his "good will". I endeavored to point out to him that he holds a most important and honorable position, and had achieved great success, and that he would expose himself to an undue risk in attempting to make steel engraved notes. The very nature of the business is such as to make it most hazardous, even after generations of experience, and with most skilled personnel and modern equipment available.

I also suggested that a better plan would be to drop the bank note feature and have all other government printing placed under his jurisdiction. This would be sound and economical for the Government.

I hope that you will get fully the drift of this whole matter. It is difficult to write clearly and reveal all that is in one's mind and of necessity to be so vague in a search for some way of working out some method whereby we may be able to do some business upon a sound and mutually advantageous basis.

Faithfully yours,

ALS/IW

President.

C. F. R.
OCT 17 1938

FOUR (4) photostats

1 card showing banknote SIZES

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
000000
000000
PAGARÁ AL PORTADOR Y Á LA VISTA
CIEN PESOS
MONEDA NACIONAL
LEY DE
GERENTE GENERAL
PRESIDENTE

19190

7/17/36

OCT 17 1938

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
10
10
10
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10
10
DIEZ PESOS
10
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

19189

7/17/36

OCT 17 1938

Original by "Airmail" - 21.10.38.
Copy per ss."Eastern Prince"- 22.10.38.

Nº N-1418
Ref: Pr.45
Pr.129.

19th October, 1938.

C.P.R.
FEB -3 1939

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sirs,

Postage Stamps - 11th Postal Union Congress

We are pleased to have had Mr. Lane with us since last week and to advise you that he has today handed to us 5 models of yours for the above stamps, the return of which he obtained from the Post Office authorities.

Will you please advise us if you wish us to return these models to you or if we should keep them here for the present.

Dr. A. García Morales arrived back here via Chile on Saturday the 15th instant and after he has had a few more days to settle down we shall be calling upon him and will let you know what we are able to learn as regards the report he is presenting to the Ministry of Finance and the Banco Central.

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT

orig
~~TOTHER COPY IN~~
PACKET 672 Stamps

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1938

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

via PANAGRA

J. Lane
B.AIRES
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

DATE October 28 1938

C.I.B. NOV -3 1938
NOV 14 1938
NOV -3 1938

I am in receipt of Mr. Schomp's letter of October 14th, received last Saturday the 22nd, and enclosing copies of his letters of like date to the Director of the Casa de Moneda and to our agents, and a copy of a translation of Dr. Garcia Morales' letter of August 18th to him.

Dr. García Morales resumed his post on the 25th when also, according to the newspapers, he presented a report to the Minister of Finance in which he related the visits made to all the important establishments abroad - mints, metallurgical, and of manufacturers of notes, documents of value, inks and varnishes. "He shows the technical improvements attained in these establishments, and points out the advantages which their adoption would afford his department".

It is evident that he delayed resuming his post so that he could have his report typed out and which he had elaborated while travelling. He has been quite invisible to visitors but we hope to see him some time next week and when he can spare more than a few minutes.

Dr. Prebisch of the Banco Central is away ill, has been for a month. Mr. Roberts has been absent on a visit to Mendoza; and Mr. Meynell is in London. It is most likely that, until the contents of Dr. García Morales' report or, at least, his recommendations are known, bank officials will refrain from comments. However, Mr. Schomp's letters are being studied, with careful attention to his letter of December 6th to LR&Co. which I consider a splendid document, a "Profession of Faith", so to speak. With Mr. Owen, I shall discuss them with Mr. Roberts thoroughly, to see if some plan or line of action can be arrived at which would lead to a realization of the first objective set

by Mr. Schomp or, if necessary, both.

As our President truly remarks, it would be indiscreet for me to do anything without the full cooperation of our agents. Except in one instance has this always been so - last year with Mr. Owen in England and BW bidding, I acted alone to induce the P.O.Committee to award us the stamp bid even at a higher price. All agents are touchy and ours especially so. An instance - in view of the outcome of the bidding last year for the Uruguayan internal bond issue, Mr. Meynell felt that BW should be given the option of changing their representatives for Uruguay. Mr. Owen disapproved and I agreed with Mr. Owen.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL

593 Lub. Agt.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

via PANAGRA

J. Lane
B. AIRES
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

C. P. R. NOV 16 1938

DATE November 4 1938

A most outstanding, if not astounding, feature of my interview with Dr. García Morales, in company with Mr. Owen, was the absolute and complete faith which he has in the watermarks of the current Argentine notes. In the course of the interview, he repeated that there has never been a successful counterfeit of those watermarks. He made only one reservation that there could be - if some paper manufacturer should attempt to do it and which he could do only with the benevolent indifference of his government. In this last, Dr. García Morales may have had in mind the counterfeiting of French notes in Budapest in 1926 or thereabouts.

In short, the chiroscuro watermarks of his notes have successfully challenged all counterfeiters to date - so much so that "a boy in the street can detect the great majority of them" by simple comparison with the genuine. At our plant in New York he was handed a genuine and a counterfeited watermark of an Argentine note - he spotted the latter immediately, the detection was too easy. Of course, one could not even hint that he may have made a lucky pick, that with his eyes closed he might have had the same luck.

I asked why the U.S.Government did not adopt his watermarks if they offered such absolute protection. With a smile and a shrug he said that he did not know, anymore than he could understand why there are only flat presses in the Bureau of Engraving & Printing when, to him, rotary presses were indicated for such large quantities of notes. The Bureau claims that hand wiped plates give a certain desirable something, which did not convince him; perhaps, it was their conservatism.

He admitted that watermarks took up space, that they appeared

as white spots which were not pretty, that it was difficult to register the printing around them, but - he repeated that those of his notes have never been successfully counterfeited.

He gave the impression that there was no great hurry to get the actual printing of new notes started. He was so busy getting into harness again that he had had no time to get to the Minister of Finance. He intends to give houses another chance to submit proposals, those who had not done so; but always on the basis of supplying machinery, engravings and technical personnel; no printing would be done abroad.

In our interview with Messrs. Muschietti and Mallea Gil of the Banco Central, these gentlemen asserted that the notes would be printed on watermarked paper. Sr. Muschietti stated that the printing on a counterfeit Argentine notes might be perfect; some have appeared which were excellent in that respect; but that the counterfeit was invariably detected by the watermark even without the aid of an ultraviolet lamp.

I am getting off by to-day's air mail only the "watermark feature" of these interviews. It is evident that watermarks have taken a very firm hold, making it a most difficult task to loosen.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Sub Agt

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT CASA DE MONEDA
Buenos Aires

FEB 15 1939

DATE November 4 1938

Acknd 2/14

J. Lane
B.AIRES
to
New York

Enclosed is a clipping from "La Razón" of October 31st, containing a brief history of the Casa de Moneda and various illustrations, one being of the front of its proposed new plant. I translate an excerpt in which García Morales takes an opportunity to defend his product.

> During almost 40 years the Casa de Moneda has lived up to the confidence which the Chief Executive placed in it when he charged it with a task as delicate and responsible as the printing of bank notes. The experience acquired by the personnel, that specialized in the printing of bank notes, enabled it to continue perfecting them and, although printed by typography, they have proven difficult of being counterfeited. The arrangement of machinery and certain details of the notes have prevented offenders from making anything but coarse counterfeits; even steel printed notes are not exempt from that.
>
> The governmen's decision, to take away from private industry the manufacture of bank notes and all fiscal documents of value, was a measure of real administrative foresight and defense of the State's interests.

Yours very truly,

J. Lane

JL

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.

A M

NOV 26 1938

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1938

C. F. R
FEB 15 193

ONE newspaper clipping

C. P. R. FEB 15 1939

...DA TAREA CUMPLE LA CASA DE MONEDA DE LA NACION

Guillotina Moderna

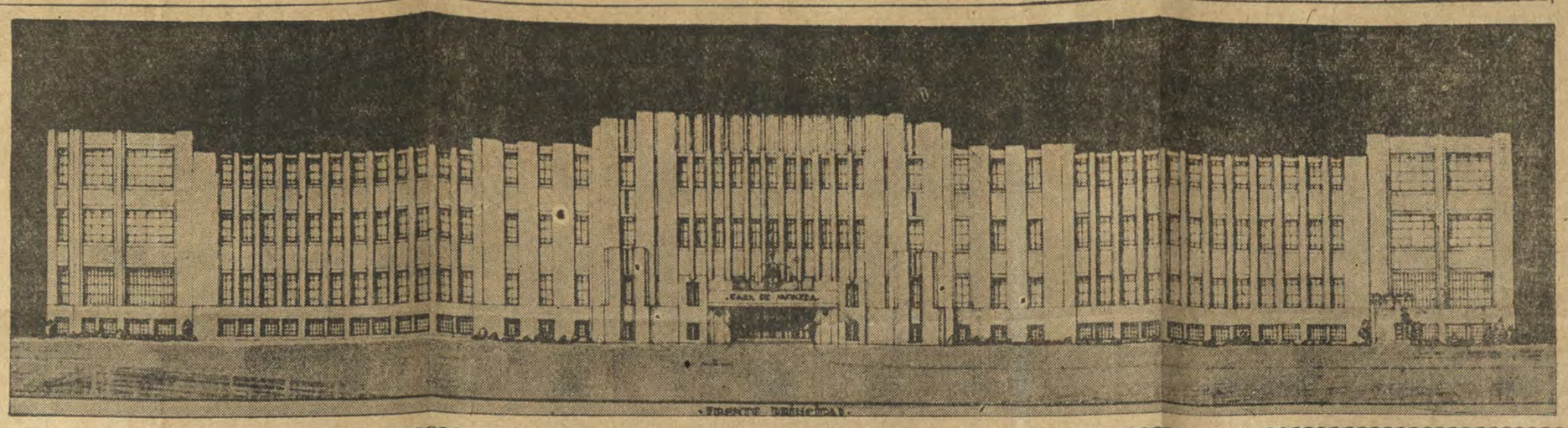
Esta modernísima máquina guillotina, es la que tiene a su cargo la tarea de efectuar el corte de las planchas de billetes.

10/31/38 La Razon Baires

...pe oro—

	Piezas	$ oro
Argentinos	6.344.310	31.721.550,—

FRENTE PRINCIPAL DEL FUTURO EDIFICIO DE LA CASA DE MONEDA



Anteproyecto para el nuevo edificio de la Casa de Moneda, donde no sólo se ha tenido en cuenta el aspecto de la arquitectura sino que, además, se ha tratado de aprovechar en grado máximo las ventajas que puede ofrecer la armoniosa distribución de cuerpos o pabellones

TITULOS, VALORES, ESTAMPILLAS, ETC.

de un 6,48 por ciento con relación al ejercicio anterior.

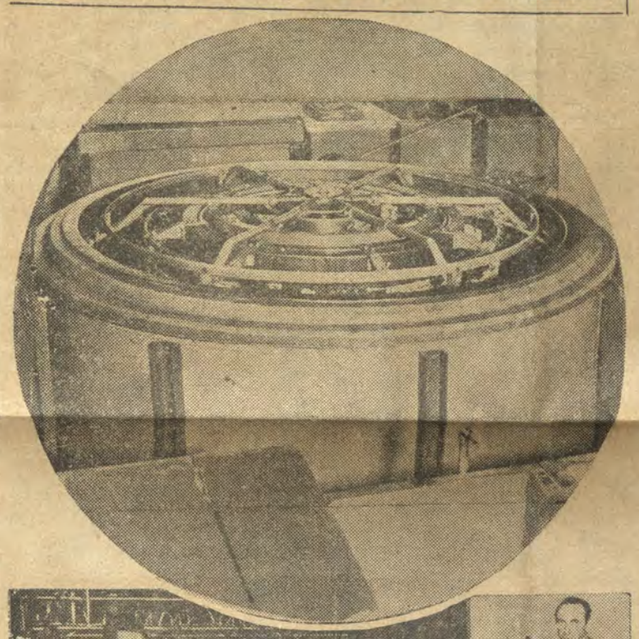
Año	Piezas	m$n.
1933	2.068.587.651	1.183.592.170,74
1934	1.909.571.941	2.611.057.621,51
1935	2.799.646.175	711.627.372,505
1936	2.770.620.819	1.351.862.350,09
1937	2.923.282.174	1.093.472.560,46

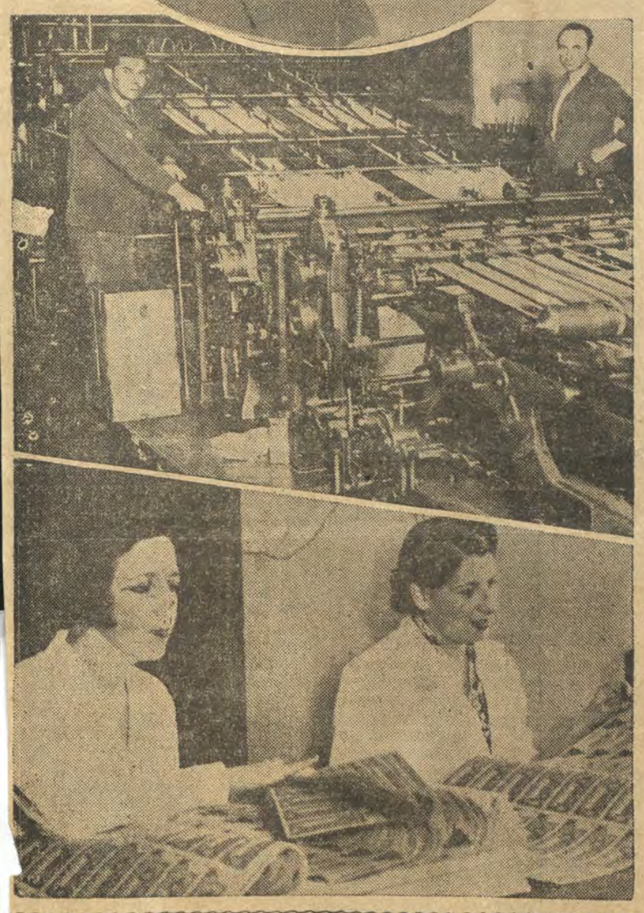
Entre los valores confeccionados por la Casa de Moneda, pueden citarse los timbres postales impresos por los métodos tipográficos y litográficos.

Otras impresiones

Desde que la Casa de Moneda iniciara la impresión de valores en el año 1885, hasta la fecha, ha satisfecho en todo momento los pedidos formulados por la Administración General de Impuestos Internos, Administración General de Contribución Territorial, Patentes y Sellos, Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos, Banco Hipotecario Nacional, Consejo Nacional de Educación, Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal, Crédito Público Nacional, Lotería de Beneficencia Nacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Ministerio de

IMPRESION DE PAPEL MONEDA





Tres aspectos de la tarea que exige la impresión del papel moneda. Arriba: uno de los modernos baños a que es sometido el clisé. En el centro, la gran máquina impresora que realiza la impresión del anverso, reverso y la numeración de los billetes. Abajo: empleadas expertas, que llevan a efecto el último recuento de las hojas impresas

½ argent.	430	1.075,—
De plata—		
$ 1.— . .	573.737	573.737,—
„ 0.50 . .	2.786.847	1.393.423,50
„ 0.20 . .	2.393.995	478.799,—
„ 0.10 . .	3.598.801	359.880,10
De níquel cúprico—		m$n.
$ 0.20 . .	95.032.240	19.006.448,—
„ 0.10 . .	160.471.425	16.047.142,50
„ 0.05 . .	145.236.710	7.261.835,50
De bronce (cobre)—		
$ 0.02 . .	37.671.012	753.420,24
„ 0.01 . .	12.928.335	129.283,35

Las piezas de oro fueron acuñadas con intermitencias desde 1881 a 1896, análogamente las de plata, desde 1881 hasta 1884 y las de bronce desde 1882 hasta 1897. Las monedas de níquel cúprico en forma continua desde 1895 hasta la fecha.

Sin descuidar la acuñación de las monedas para el Gobierno de la Nación, la Casa de Moneda acuñó piezas de un peso plata y de 5, 10 y 20 centavos níquel para el gobierno del Paraguay en los años 1889 y 1908; y piezas de un peso y 50 centésimos plata para el gobierno del Uruguay, durante los años 1895 y 1916.

La ley No. 1.130

La Casa de Moneda que fué creada para monedar el metal que los gobiernos, las empresas bancarias y los particulares entregaran al establecimiento, conforme a la ley número 1130 y al decreto que la reglamentaba, apenas iniciadas las tareas incorporó la confección de impresos destinados a la recaudación de valores fiscales.

Así fué como con fecha 30 de setiembre de 1886, por el ministro de Hacienda, se dictó un decreto firmado por el presidente Roca y el ministro W. Pacheco, encargando a la Casa de Moneda la impresión del papel sellado nacional para el año siguiente.

Con fecha 16 de octubre de 1897 dictó un decreto ordenando la impresión de los billetes de Banco en la Casa de Moneda de la Nación, por cuanto era conveniente aprovechar el material y los elementos existentes en la repartición, en condiciones económicas, y además, por razones de un control constante, estricto y amplio en todas las operaciones de la impresión.

Fué necesario adquirir en Europa las primeras máquinas impresoras, encargar la fabricación del papel y ...ionar la confección de los grabados.

Todo esto llevó un largo tiempo, siendo así que recién el 1o. de setiembre de 1899 se empezó a imprimir billetes de cincuenta centavos, cuya primera entrega de 500.000 billetes a la Caja de Conversión tuvo lugar el día 23 de octubre siguiente.

Los grabados que se utilizaron para los clisés, fueron obras de los afamados artistas franceses Duval, Mouchón y Grabbe.

Los billetes de Banco

Al cesar la Caja de Conversión en sus funciones el día 21 de junio de 1935, haciéndose cargo el Banco Central de la República, la Casa de Moneda debió preparar para los billetes de Banco nuevas leyendas para el anverso a fin de confeccionar los clisés de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en la ley 12.155, en sustitución de los clisés que se venían empleando desde el año 1899.

Durante casi cuarenta años, la Casa de Moneda respondió a la confianza que le había sido dispensada por el Poder Ejecutivo al encomendarle un trabajo delicado y de responsabilidad como es la impresión de billetes de Banco. La experiencia adquirida por el personal especializado en imprimir billetes de Banco, hizo que se fueran perfeccionando, y no obstante tratarse de una impresión tipográfica, resultaron difíciles de ser falsificados, pues el arreglo de la máquina, y ciertos detalles del billete, hicieron que los delincuentes tan sólo consiguieran burdas falsificaciones, de las que no están exentos los billetes impresos en acero.

La resolución tomada por el S. gobierno de sacar de manos de la industria privada la confección de los billetes de Banco y la totalidad de los valores fiscales para entregarlos a la seguridad de la Casa de Moneda, fué una verdadera medida de previsión administrativa y de defensa de los intereses del Estado.

Durante los últimos cinco años, totalizando los diversos valores, han sido impresos los billetes de Banco que a continuación se indican:

Año	Billetes	$ m/n.
1933 . . .	37.799.000	122.146.000
1934 . . .	46.229.000	758.326.000
1935 . . .	36.454.000	381.224.000
1936 . . .	55.626.000	471.184.000
1937 . . .	80.391.000	912.026.000

Las cifras permiten comparar la producción anual, pudiendo observarse la intensa labor ejecutada en el último ejercicio con relación a la de los años anteriores.

Valores postales, etc.

El acuerdo de ministros del 8 de marzo de 1905 autoriza a la Casa de Moneda a adquirir los elementos necesarios para la impresión de los valores postales que hasta entonces se confeccionaban en imprentas particulares.

De conformidad con la resolución del señor ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, fecha 9 de marzo de 1914, entre la Casa de Moneda y la administración de la Lotería de Beneficencia Nacional se celebró un contrato el día 11 de julio de ese mismo año, por el cual la primera de las citadas reparticiones toma a su cargo la impresión de los billetes de lotería.

Una vez creada la Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal, por ley No. 9.527 del 6 de octubre de 1914, esta institución confía la impresión de todos sus valores a la Casa de Moneda.

Más adelante se agregan los títulos para el gobierno de la Nación, determinados valores para algunas provincias, y los valores para la Municipalidad de la ciudad de Buenos Aires.

Las cifras que vienen a continuación son el fiel reflejo de la producción durante los cinco últimos años, y que en el ejercicio de 1937 experimenta el aumento apreciable

NO ESTA EN RELACION CON SU IMPORTANCIA

Edificio actual de la Casa de Moneda de la Nación, que no guarda relación con la enorme importancia que ha adquirido esta repartición y cuyas actividades, siempre en aumento, determinan la construcción de una obra que pueda ofrecer las comodidades necesarias y demandan los talleres y locales que ...a a día deben ser agrandados

Impuesto de Sellos

CON este gravamen ha ocurrido algo similar a lo que acabamos de mencionar, con respecto a la generalidad de las leyes que constituyen nuestro régimen impositivo.

Se hacía sentir, con fuerza siempre creciente, la necesidad de modernizar y actualizar este tributo, de aplicación compleja y lleno de dificultades. El Ministerio de Hacienda, haciéndose eco de esa necesidad, creó, por decreto del 20 de diciembre de 1935, una comisión integrada por tres destacados jurisconsultos del foro argentino y por funcionarios del departamento correspondiente, con el objeto, de que, previo un estudio analítico del problema y las consultas pertinentes a instituciones, establecimientos y agrupaciones calificadas redáctase un anteproyecto de nueva ley de sellos.

Dicha comisión ha llenado cumplidamente la misión que le fuera encomendada y de un momento a otro someterá a la consideración del Poder Ejecutivo los resultados de su labor.

FABULA

UN cigarrón, medio muerto de frío y de hambre, llegó a una colmena bien provista, al comenzar el invierno, y pi...

OTROS ASPECTOS DEL TRABAJO

Prolija es la labor que requiere para su impresión el medio circulante. Arriba: máquina impresora para billetes de tamaño mayor. En el centro: preparando el clisé original de los billetes, que es fundido sobre cera. Abajo: operarios expertos, que tienen a su cargo la tarea de controlar la impresión de las hojas impresas

"BALLETS" EN EL COLON ★ PELICULAS QUE SE ESTRENARAN EN BREVE

Reposiciones en el Cartel

La vespertina de ayer congregó en el Colón mucho público. Y éste manifestó en forma bien expresiva su agrado por las excelencias artísticas del programa ofrecídole y que integraban los "ballets": "Don Juan", de Gluck, y "La leyenda de José", de Strauss, cuya dirección musical asumió Roberto Kinsky, en reemplazo de Erich Kleiber. El compromiso era serio, sobre todo frente a la obra en que el autor de "El caballero de la rosa" refirmó su prodigioso dominio de la orquesta más numerosa que darse pueda. Cumple registrar que el joven músico salió con bien de la arriesgada empresa, logrando mantener el equilibrio entre los planos sonoros y acertando con los movimientos que favorecen la más justa expresión de "La leyenda de José". Repuesta de la indisposición que la aquejaba, Dora Del Grande volvió a hacerse cargo del personaje de Madama Putifar, que cuenta, como se sabe, entre las figuraciones mimocoreográficas más persuasivas de la destacada artista.

* * *

En la próxima semana el cuerpo de baile reprisará "Antiche danze" de Respighi, y luego "Daphne y Cloe", de Ravel.

SE ESTA ENSAYANDO EN VARIOS TEATROS

Sigue ensayando activamente la comedia "Mujeres", de Clara Booth el conjunto que, al efecto, ha organizado la señorita Mecha Ortiz.

Se espera poder estrenar la obra el 9 del corriente, siempre en el Smart, según ya se informó.

* * *

El señor Luis Arata se propone reponer, en breve, la comedia en tres actos "El gringo Barattieri", de Alberto Novión.

En el día comenzará a ensayar la obra.

* * *

Para el viernes de esta semana se ha fijado en el Maravillas el estreno de una comedia de costumbres andaluzas, denominada "El padre Virtudes", que firma Regino Montero.

Con esta novedad han de incorporarse al conjunto que encabeza el "cantaor" Angelillo, varios artistas de variedades recientemente contratados para ese espectáculo.

CAMBIO DE COMPAÑIAS EN EL TEATRO SOLEIL

En el teatro Soleil, donde hoy se despide la compañía de revistas que dirigen los señores Bronemberg y Bellini, conjunto que se disuelve, pues los mencionados directores deben preparar sus futuras actividades en el Maipo, se anuncia para el jueves la actuación del elenco que encabeza Marcelo Ruggero, con un programa en que figuran "Fray Milonga", "Decí por Dios que me has dao" y "El príncipe de la fiaca".

El próximo sábado debutará en la misma sala la compañía de Alfredo Camiña, con "Se dió vuelta la casa".

G. MARINUZZI

Según informamos oportunamente, el Festival de Munich, que contó como nota atrayente la primicia de "El día de paz", de Ricardo Strauss, se cerró con una semana dedicada a la ópera italiana. Se cantaron, en alemán, "El barbero de Sevilla", "Aída", "Don Carlos" y "Tosca". La obra de Rossini fué dirigida por Gino Marinuzzi y las otras por Clemens Krauss. La prensa de Munich — con cuyo elogio está ya familiarizado el maestro Marinuzzi — señaló muy especialmente los quilates de la concertación de la ópera de Rossini, obtenidos, como dice un crítico, "gracias a la fidelidad absoluta, al ritmo preciso, al acento firme, a la expresión natural. La ejecución — agrega — tuvo el encanto de la simplicidad, de las cosas ordenadas".

El triunfo de Marinuzzi como director se refirmó, pocos días después, en el concierto sinfónico que ofreciera en el Odeón y en cuyo programa inscribió: un "Concerto grosso", de Vivaldi; el preludio de "Belfagor", de Respighi; el de "Fedra", de Pizzetti; la danza y final de "Sakuntala", de Alfano, además de la "Suite siciliana", de su composición.

Esta brillante actuación del prestigioso músico le valió ser invitado a dirigir nuevamente en Munich el año próximo. En ésa, su tercera visita, se presentará como intérprete de "Tristán e Isolda" y de "Los maestros cantores".

Agreguemos que de Munich, Marinuzzi pasó de inmediato a Venecia, en cuyo Festival Internacional presentó dos nuevas "Líricas", para barítono y orquesta, que fueron muy gustadas. Emile Vuillermoz, que ha seguido de cerca el desarrollo de ese "salón" de la música moderna, no disimulando en las crónicas sus decepciones, inscribe esas páginas del autor de "Palla dei Mozzi" entre las cosas interesantes que allí se escucharon. "Admirablemente orquestadas — dice —, brillantes y cálidas, vivas y ardientes, esas dos pinturas vigorosas se mofan de la moda y los prejuicios de escuelas. El público — agrega — se vió obligado a reconocer que un tal gusto por la libertad era legítimo y que esta forma de arte no es inferior a las lúgubres experiencias de laboratorio de ciertos químicos de la semicorchea".

Gino Marinuzzi — que está tardando ya en volver a Buenos Aires — va a dirigir durante el invierno en el teatro Alla Scala. Se le ha designado "director estable", pero con él colaborarán varios maestros, entre ellos, Erich Kleiber.

VA A PREMIARSE UNA CANCION DE CAMARA

La Asociación Argentina de Música de Cámara ha resuelto realizar un concurso de una canción de cámara.

El premio, que consiste en la publicación de la obra que resulte elegida, se denominará Premio Serafina Vignola de Martínez, y ha sido donado por la señora María Rosa de Espoile. La institución se reservará cincuenta ejemplares, quedando todos los derechos de propiedad para los autores. Las composiciones deberán enviarse antes del 31 de diciembre próximo y serán juzgadas por los señores Raúl H. Espoile, A. L. Schi... y Luis R. Sammartino.

Empresarios Cómicos y Teatros

Correo del Lunes

Señor jefe de Teatros:

¡Iluso de mí! No ha provocado reacción mi carta del otro lunes, reclamándole la sección "Apuntes". Por lo visto, prefiere usted publicar mis epístolas. ¿Por espontáneas? En tal caso, eso "no es patriotismo", como decía el personaje de "La alegría de la huerta", una de las joyas de la actualidad teatral porteña, por los años en que el doctor Alvear lucía su arrogante figura — coronada de una "chaumiére" ¡ay!, barrida, brizna a brizna, por el tiempo — en los palcos bajos de la desaparecida Comedia.

Insistiré, pues, en pedirles que "apunten"; que apunten y den, tal cual el "niño mayor de edad" de los versos de Góngora. Blanco no falta, dicho sea sin alusión al veterano actor criollo don Félix, hoy más blanco que nunca, cuando se le ve sin sombrero, lo cual no impide que lo acaben de bautizar... en la cinematografía. Así, interroguen al único empresario contento que hay en Buenos Aires y sabrán que, a pesar de ello, confiesa su propósito de no seguir trayendo compañías extranjeras a Buenos Aires. ¿No tiene importancia la versión? Imagínese: una sala más para el teatro nacional. Dirá usted: ¿y la compañía? Sí, la verdad... Si se piensa que a Muiño y Alippi les atribuyen la intención de no seguir representando en las tablas; que Parravicini sólo trabajará tres o cuatro meses; que Paulina Singerman sueña realizar una jira por el extranjero, llevando por compañía al esposo; que Evita Franco se inclina a pasar los meses de 1939, recreándose en la obra — deliciosa, según mis noticias — que hizo este año; que Arata seguirá "dando dinero" en el París; que César y Pepe Ratti confían tener "ángel", otro añito, en el Apolo (para mayor beatitud de don Antonio Botta); que a Camila Quiroga, según propia confesión, los autores la tienen condenada a no salir de madre, como si fuera un río sin afluentes; si se piensa en todo eso, señor jefe, ¿de dónde sacar una compañía criolla decentita? En tales condiciones y puesto a formar, más vale formar una compañía de capitalización. A éstas, siquiera, las ayuda el gobierno, según he leído.

¿Que el teatro extranjero deja en la calle a los empresarios? Yo sólo puedo decir que al de una distinguida actriz, lo ha dejado en una esquina: la de Rodríguez Peña y Juncal. Pero dueño de ella. Como su "star" tuvo el capricho de jugar a las esquinitas, pues la adquirió en remate pagando 150.000 pesos. Son 150.000 pesos de "teatro extranjero".

Pero me extiendo. Yo no quería sino reiterar mi pedido de que vuelvan a publicar los "Apuntes". A ver si esta vez tengo suerte y me lleva el ídem.

x x

Conciertos

EN EL TEATRO DEL PUEBLO

Hoy, a las 18, el grupo de compositores que presenta "La nueva música" realizará otra sesión en el Teatro del Pueblo con el concurso de Anita Sujovolsky (violín), Lucy Ritter (canto), Sofía Knoll (piano), Francisco Amicarelli (piano), Angel De Martino (flauta), San Liberman (clarinete), José Lo Giudice (fagote), Lucio Vargas (piano) y Juan Carlos Paz (piano).

MUSICA ANTIGUA

La Sociedad Argentina de Instrumentos Antiguos, que dirige Adolfo Morpurgo, dió en el S. O. D. R. E. de Montevideo, su anunciada audición de música de primitivos y clásicos. Fué, según registra la prensa, una sesión singularmente interesante, que se premió con grandes aplausos.

Se Anuncia...

Una de las primeras películas que estrenará la Paramount en 1939, será "Si yo fuera rey", dirigida por el notable Frank Lloyd y que se basa en la vida del gran Francois Villon, el poeta inmortal y célebre vagabundo. La Paramount ya realizó sobre este personaje una película, y, diríamos, una de las mejores películas que hayan salido de sus estudios. La dirigió Ludwig Berger. De ello hace cosa de siete u ocho años. Bien: el personaje de Francois Villon (que también en la época del cine mudo caricaturizó, más bien que interpretó, John Barrymore)... lo desempeña en "Si yo fuera rey", que, como hemos dicho, se estrenará en la próxima temporada. Ronald Colman, uno de los actores más inteligentes y eficaces que tiene el cine yanqui, y a quien no se le ve actuar desde hace mucho tiempo. Con él actúan Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew, C. V. France, Henry Wilcoxon, etc. De paso diremos que Ellen Drew, a la que acabamos de citar, es una bonita muchacha que se inicia en la carrera cinematográfica y a la que veremos el viernes 11 del corriente en el Opera con "Tres en apuro", film dirigido por Wesley Ruggles y del sello Paramount.

Ronald Colman

* * *

El 15 de noviembre, en el Ambassador, la Universal estrenará "Guardianes de la ley" (State police), dirigida por John Rawlins e interpretada por John King, William Lundigan, Constance Moore, Larry Blake, etc.

—La misma empresa, el 22 de noviembre estrenará también en el Ambassador "Cuatro ricos tipos" (Merry - go - round 1938), dirigida por Irvings Cummings e interpretada por Alice Brady, Jimmie Savo, Mischa Auer, Joy Hodges, John King y otros intérpretes.

* * *

Para el próximo mes de enero anuncia la Universal el estreno de "The certain age" (Esa cierta edad), último trabajo de la simpática Diana Durbin, la que tiene por compañeros a Irene Rich, Jackie Cooper, Melvyn Douglas y John Hallyday. Fué dirigido el film por Edward Ludwig.

* * *

El martes 22 de noviembre, en el Ambassador, la Warner Bros dará a conocer "Víctimas del terror" (Racket Busters), cuyo argumento, según se informa, está tomado directamente de la realidad y tra de un gangster que extorsiona por el terror a cierta parte del comercio neoyorquino. Este film, de los llamados de acción, y, según se adelanta, realmente dinámico, ha tenido mucho éxito en los Estados Unidos. Lo interpretan George Brent, Humphrey Bogart, Gloria Dickson, Allen Jenkins, Walter Abel, Henry O'Neill y otros. Lo dirigió el conocido Lloyd Bacon.

* * *

Se ha transferido al jueves 3 de noviembre, en el Suipacha, el estreno de "Hombre de coraje", de la Universal. Acompañará en el cartel a "Yo acuso", de Abel Gance por Víctor Francen.

LA NUEVA PELICULA DE ENRIQUE MUIÑO

Como adelantamos, en breve la Argentina Sono Films estrenará "El viejo doctor", con Enrique Muiño de protagonista, quien aparece aquí en una de las escenas de dicho film, que ha dirigido el señor Mario Soffici

Films que se Verán Mañana

Con tres novedades y una reposición se iniciará mañana la semana cinematográfica:

"Vida bohemia"

Está inspirada en la famosa novela de Henry Murger "Vida bohemia", película dialogada en español y realizada bajo la dirección de Joseph Berne, por la Columbia. La acción transcurre en el Barrio Latino de París, en el año 1840. El papel de Mimí corre a cargo de la actriz Rosita Díaz; el de Rodolfo lo desempeña Gilbert Roland; Miguel Ligero, el conocido cómico, encarna a Schaunard, y los demás personajes tienen por intérpretes a José Crespo, Romualdo Tirado, Juan Torena y Blanca Poza.

El estreno se efectuará en el Gran Teatro Broadway.

"Penitenciaría"

También en el Broadway se estrenará esta película del sello Columbia, interpretada por Walter Connolly, Jean Parker, John Howard, Robert Barrat, Arthur Hohl y otros. La dirección es obra de Fred Niblo (hijo). La acción de la película se desarrolla en el ambiente de un establecimiento carcelario y muestra las condiciones en que se vive en ellos, las angustias y los diferentes caracteres de los presos.

"Amigos peligrosos"

Es una producción de la Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer dirigida por Edwards Buzzell, el realizador de "El pobre millonario", e interpretada por Melvyn Douglas y Florence Rice en los papeles centrales, a quienes secundan Claire Dodd, Nat Pendleton y Shepperd Strudwick. Se anticipa que es una comedia de misterio, del tipo de "La cena de los acusados". El estreno se efectuará en el Ambassador.

—En el Ambassador, además, seguirá exhibiéndose durante otra semana "Su excelencia el vagabundo", farsa cómica que está corroborando el éxito que obtuvo en el Gran Cine Ideal. Como se sabe, la interpretan Constance Bennett, Brian Aherne, Billie Burke, Bonita Granville y otros.

"LOS CARANCHOS DE LA FLORIDA' EL MIERCOLES

Como se informó, el miércoles 2 de noviembre la Pampa Films estrenará en el cine Monumental "Los caranchos de la Florida", adaptación de la difundida novela de Benito Lynch. Es la segunda producción que presenta la Pampa Films. Fué, la de su iniciación como productora de películas, "Cuando nace un amor" con la que dió pruebas de que era una empresa que se empeñaba en hacer las cosas bien, como editora.

Sobre "Los caranchos de la Florida" se adelantan muy buenos informes. La dirigió el señor Alberto de Zavalía. Obvio es decir que el argumento del señor Lynch se presta para obtener en la pantalla efectos dramáticos y descriptivos interesantes.

Desempeñan los papeles principales José Gola, Domingo Sapelli, Amelia Bence, Froilán Varela, Homero Cárpena, Herminia Mancini, Isabel Figlioli, Carlos Belluci, Carlos Fioriti, Miguel Ligero, Arturo Montiel y A. Terzagui. Encargado de los diálogos fué el señor Atilio Suparo. Las tomas de exteriores fueron confiadas al señor José Suárez, de cuyas excelencias ópticas dió cuenta su film "Mariñeiros".

"EL PRECIO DEL SILENCIO"

Eric Von Stroheim con Fany Holt en "El precio del silencio", que el 8 de noviembre estrenará en el Broadway la Horizonte Films

DAMITA

Andrea Leeds, dama joven de "Labios callados", cuya reposición ha sido transferida para el 8 de noviembre

EL MIERCOLES 9 "LOS APUROS DE CLAUDINA"

La casa Cinematografía Julio Joly ha resuelto estrenar el miércoles 9 de noviembre en el cine Monumental "Los apuros de Claudina", película dirigida por el señor Miguel Coronatto Paz y con Sabina Olmos, Pedro Laxalt, Adela Malbran y Juan Carlos Croharé en los papeles principales.

El argumento de "Los apuros de Claudina" pertenece al mismo señor Miguel Coronatto Paz.

"LABIOS CALLADOS" FUE TRANSFERIDA AL DIA 8

En el Ambassador se repondrá la película del sello Universal que tiene a Andrea Leeds y Adolphe Menjou de protagonistas, y en la que interviene, además de otras conocidas figuras, el ventrílocuo Edgard Bergen y su muñeco MacCarthy. En ocasión de su estreno en el Ideal nos ocupamos de esta agradable comedia.

Esta reposición, que estaba anunciada para mañana, ha sido transferida para el martes 8 de noviembre.

Para Ver

Una escena de "Yo acuso"

Primeros días del año 1938. El peligro de la guerra europea es cada vez más amenazador. Ya es inminente. El pánico cunde. Los estados mayores movilizan. La tragedia del 14 se repite. En el camposanto de Verdún, en medio de la noche estrellada, las cruces abren sus brazos. Millones de cruces. Juan Díaz ambula por los caminos. Es un sobreviviente de la guerra mundial. Y allí, en el inmenso camposanto de Verdún, Juan Díaz, obsesionado, comienza a conjurar el espíritu de los muertos: "Yo os llamo". "Yo os llamo para que me ayudéis a luchar contra los vivos que han olvidado nuestro sacrificio". Juan Díaz es Víctor Francen. La escena pertenece a la película "Yo acuso", de Abel Gance, que la Cinematografía Julio Joly estrenará el jueves 3 de noviembre en el Gran Cine Suipacha.

El estreno de "María Antonieta"

Para el 23 de noviembre, en el Gran Cine Ideal, se ha fijado el estreno de "María Antonieta", de la Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Es la producción de mayor envergadura realizada por la prestigiosa compañía para la actual temporada. Norma Shearer reaparece, luego de una larga ausencia, caracterizando a la infortunada reina de Francia María Antonieta, uno de los personajes femeninos históricos más interesantes. Tyrone Power encarna al conde nórdico Axel de Fersen, que tanto amó a la reina. Incluye, además, el reparto, que es uno de los más extensos que se haya formado para una película, John Barrymore, Robert Morley —actor inglés que debuta en la pantalla norteamericana encarnando al rey Luis XVI—, Anita Louise, Joseph Schildkraut (el Dreyfus de "La vida de Emilio Zola"), Gladys George, Henry Stephenson y muchos otros conocidos.

La película fué realizada bajo la dirección de W. S. Van Dyke, uno de los directores más renombrados de Hollywood. El argumento está basado en la biografía de la reina escrita por Stefan Zweig. "María Antonieta" evoca con fastuosos escenarios el esplendor de la corte francesa de la época.

El nuevo papel de M. Sullavan

La admirable intérprete de "Tres camaradas" reaparecerá con "El ángel fracasado" el miércoles 2, en el Ideal, caracterizando a una cantante neoyorquina que en la cumbre de su carrera, en el año 1917, se enamora de un modesto recluta que está a punto de marchar al frente de guerra europeo. Ambos seres, cuyas vidas han sido moldeadas en el infortunio, aunán sus desilusiones en una sola esperanza: la del amor, el cual es sometido a las más duras pruebas.

SE VERA EL MARTES 8 "LOS BAJOS FONDOS"

Se ha transferido para el martes 8 de noviembre el estreno de "Los bajos fondos", que estaba anunciado para mañana. Se trata de la adaptación de "Albergue nocturno", de Máximo Gorki, realizada por el reputado director Jean Renoir.

NOTICIARIO DE CINE DE LA AGENCIA HAVAS

En los cines Porteño y Astor se pasará mañana el Noticiario Agencia Havas, que distribuye Monitor Films. Entre las variadas e interesantes notas que trae, se cuenta la de la salida del ex presidente, general Agustín P. Justo, de la estación del Norte, de París, de regreso a Buenos Aires.

50.000 DOLARES COBRA EL VIOLINISTA HEIFETZ

Hollywood, octubre (Por correo) — Jascha Heifetz, el célebre violinista, y setenta y siete ejecutantes de una orquesta aparecen en la película "The Reckless Age" (La despreocupada edad), producción que está rodando Samuel Goldwyn

Stokowski ha de Volver a Actuar en EE. Unidos

NUEVA YORK, octubre 29 — La Orquesta de Filadelfia, cuyo director artístico es ahora Eugenio Ormandy, volverá a contar con la colaboración de Leopoldo Stokowski. En efecto, éste ha aceptado dirigir once conciertos en los meses de marzo y abril próximos, que se distribuirán entre Filadelfia, Wáshington, Baltimore y Nueva York.

LOS MEJORES SOMBREROS
Fumagalli
PRECIOS DE ACTUALIDAD
SARMIENTO 689 - BS. AIRES

"YO ACUSO"
UN GRITO DE ANGUSTIA DE LA HUMANIDAD EN PELIGRO DE GUERRA
JUEVES 3 y días siguientes
Gran Cine SUIPACHA

ESPECTACULO... HOY

TEATROS OFICIALES

Música

COLON. MARTES 1º DE NOVIEMBRE, a las 17.30. TEMPORADA DE PRIMAVERA. 42ª función extraordinaria. POPULAR. I PAGLIACCI, drama lírico en...

Damel: LOS CHICOS CRECEN, con la act. de Cielito y Rayito de Sol. Comp. $ i.

COMEDIA. Paraná 426. 35-0226. Hoy, 18.20 y 22.20, despedida de la Cía. López Heredia-Asquerino, con LA MUCHACHA DEL PUERTO. Platea, $ 1. Otro: viernes 4, debut de la Cía. María Guerrero-F. Díaz de Mendoza.

sos y besos, p. Stan Laurel y Oliver Hardy; A pleno sol, p. Jan Kiepura; Escándalo matrimonial, p. D. Darrieux.

GENERAL BELGRANO. Cabildo 2165. Hoy, 20.30: El que lucha triunfa; Bloqueo; Luise Rainer en: Mademoiselle Frou Frou.

MIGNON. Juramento 2433. Hoy: El placer de vivir; Margarita Gautier; Maniquí. Pullman. $ 0.40.

PRINCIPE. Cabildo 2327. Hoy: Una prueba de cariño, M. Pugliese; La virgencita de madera, C. Ratti; El casamiento de Chichilo, L. Simari; El canillita y la dama, L. Sandrini. Mañ., en escena (despedida) de Nini Marshall (Catita) y J. C. Thorry.

RITZ. Cabildo 685. A las 20.10: Peligrosamente tuyo; 21.10, Madeleine Carroll, en: Bloqueo; 22.40, Luise Rainer, en: Mademoiselle Frou Frou. Pullman, $ 1.20.

SUR

DANTE. Alte. Brown 1243. Hoy: Locos de remate, Hnos. Ritz; Joe Brown, en: Rey sin corona y Financiero sin corona. Completa, 0.40. Mañana en

Guillotina Moderna

Esta modernísima máquina guillotina, es la que tiene a su cargo la tarea de efectuar el corte de las planchas de billetes.

10/31/38 Cómo
La Razón

CINEMATOGRAFOS

CENTRO

AMBASSADOR. Lavalle 777. A las 5.30, 18.50 y 23: **Su excelencia el vagabundo**; 15.20, 18.40 y 22.50: **Cazadores árticos**; 13.50, 17.10 y 21.15: **Los hombres no lloran**; 20.45: **Variedades.**

ASTOR. Corrientes 746. Espectáculo de actualidades. Hoy, estrenos primicias de noticiarios llegados por avión. Dibujos en negro y color. Sucesos argentinos con las últimas notas del Gran Premio Automovilístico Argentino. Variedades, viajes, deportivas, cómicas, etc. Continuado de 13 a 24.30. Platea, $ 0.50. Mañana cambio de programa.

ASTORIA. Suipacha 432. A las 14.05, 18.30 y 23: **Locos del Norte**, p. George Raft; 13, 17.15 y 21.50: **Cadenas de amor**, p. Shirley Ross; 16 y 20.30: **Buscando marido**, p. Loretta Young.

AMERICAN. Córdoba 1785. 44-0494. A las 15.30 y 20.20: **El séptimo cielo**; **La escuadrilla 37**, P. Muni; **El huracán**. Precio único, 0.40.

ATENEO. Piedras 646. 33-6346. Hoy: **Las de barranco**; **Fuera de la ley**; **La rubia del camino.**

ATLANTIC. Belgrano 1260. 38-2726. A las 18.30 y 23: **El canillita y la dama**; 17 y 21.30: **Maestro Levita**, P. Arias; 20: **Noches de Carnaval**, P. Parravicini. Pullman, 0.40.

BATACLAN. 25 de Mayo 464. 3-2171. Espectáculo continuado. Cía. de revistas picarescas y cine. Entrada única, permanente, $ 1.

CALLAO. Callao 27. Hoy pullman. 1.20, las 15.45 y 20.20, M. Carroll, en: **Bloqueo**; 17.10 y 21.40, L. Lamarque y T. del Carril, en: **Madreselva**; 18.40 y 23: **Mademoiselle Frou Frou.**

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

via PANAIR

J. Lane
B.AIRES
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

C.P.R. NOV 10 1938

DATE November 6 1938

On the way back from the interview with Dr. García Morales, Mr.Owen asked if I had heard whether BW had done anything, made any offers. The only information they had from London, in connection with Dr.G.M's visit, was from Mr. Meynell, that he had presented him to the Bank of England, etc.

Then he wondered why we had not let BW make an offer to supply machinery, etc. and to get a contract to furnish inks over a certain number of years. BW, he thought, could quote much cheaper than we and, besides, there was always foreign exchange for England but not for the States.

These are probably personal thoughts of Mr. Owen's but I believed it advisable to transmit them now confidentially, at least for the time being. In my talk, which I expect to have with Mr. Roberts this week, he may bring up the notion expressed by Mr. Owen.

All this made me recall the telegram LR&Co. sent to BW in 1935 - my letter of September 8th, 1935, "Argentine Notes", though things have changed since that time, even to LR being our agents.

Mr. Owen also remarked that he did not think it feasible for us to set up a branch here, save as part of a concern already existing, such as Peuser. Even then, he thought it most improbable that business could be taken away from the Casa de Moneda, such as notes, stamps, the national government's bonds - in short, any document of value issued by the national government.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

OTHER COPY PACKET 173

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

via PANAIR

J. Lane
B.AIRES
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

C. P. R. NOV 16 1938

11/15/38

DATE November 6 1938

Dr. García Morales, in referring to our plant, said that it was the best that he had visited, and with a perfect organization. To him we had placed ouselves so high, "atop of a mountain" that no one could get to it; that ours was about the only private organization "indulging in the luxury of maintaining a permanent corps of engravers for your exclusive use". What he was driving at was that we would not supply him machinery, etc. He also commented that our prices were very high.

He said that he has received Mr. Schomp's letter of October 14th and requested that I convey his respects and appreciation for the attentions and courtesies he had received in New York. However, he continued firmly opposed to printing any of his country's notes abroad, not even for a first issue. He could not see any advantage in any time which that might save. He smiled at delays, even in the matter of the construction of his new Casa de Moneda.

He has contracted for a man, whom he met in Germany, to come out and demonstrate conclusively right here how expert he is in printing tints, andiphotogenic tints. The man was able to reproduce every tint and had made a machine, etc. to turn out his own. The man's wife, who was clever in making designs, etc. for tints, would accompany him. She, of course, had no contract though she would receive a small remuneration. He was very happy over the deal; "of course, I shall take my precautions".

For steel engraving, he had a Spaniard in mind, an excellent man who was expert and first class. When the civil war is ended in Spain, the man will he his, for he is extremely anxious to come to Buenos Aires, and cheap. He has had his eye on him for a long time.

When I asked Dr. García Morales if the man, whom he had contract-

ed in Germany, were German, he said no but declined toxstate his nationality. I said that Dr. Carlos Sal (Secretary General of the P.O.) told me that there is an expert counterfeit in jail here, a Frenchman, who is a clever engraver. Further, that, if he were looking for steel engravers, he could pick them up in the United States. He laughed at that because "they would be too expensive".

Lowest cost seems to be another rooted bias of his. He was of the opinion that all the expenses of his trip were more than offset by the savings he effected abroad in the matter of current supplies, etc.

As to typography and lithography, Dr. García Morales praised the Casa de Moneda to a point where he yielded to none as its superior. He cited the long years of experience, its capable personnel, etc.

As to counterfeits: he had seen in the museum in Holland counterfeits of all the notes of the world; there were split notes also, even of the French which are very thin. He brought all this in as proof of how generally steel notes were counterfeited, and told of how he had come upon counterfeits of the U.S. ten dollar notes. In Panamá in several shops merchants had the counterfeits under glass, calling the public's attention to them; "and they were extremely well done".

In conclusion, he remarked that, while he may not be able to turn out the best notes in the world, they will be better than those of many countries, even those printed by private concerns.

Messrs. Muschietti and Mallea Gil also remarked that steel engraved notes were pretty generally counterfeited. About the first question which Sr. Muschietti asked me was if we printed on watermarked paper; if not, he felt that that would keep us out. He admitted that the Czechoslo-

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT

-2-

DATE May 6, 1938

To
New York

vakian notes were fairly good but could not compare with those of the Bank of England. For him, that bank's notes are ideal from every point of view - harmony and balance of design, not evercrowded with tints and lines; kind and quality of the watermarks and their disposition; color of inks; numbering; in fact, he was rather lyrical over them.

He had strongly recommended that type of note for the Argentine but that any recommendation of the Bank's would be carried out - well, that was another matter. He was far from sure that it would, for the Bank had real control over only a small part of the total quantity of notes; the ones and fives were still the government's.

The Argentine national government has cut down on all public works and projects which had been started last year on a very large scale. They are still being cut down. So it is more than unlikely that it will let García Morales go ahead with his new building for quite some time yet. It is also unlikely that it will countenance much expenditure for new note equipment; foreign exchange is scarce.

Yours very truly,

John Lamb

JL

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 573 Lib agt.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

via PANAGRA

J. Lane
B.AIRES
to
New York

SUBJECT COMPETITORS

C. P. R. NOV 16 1938

11/15/38

DATE November 7 1938

There were a few more items in the interview with Dr. García Morales which may be of interest.

He said that he had visited some 80 establishments connected with the production of notes and coins and the materials therefor. He was very favorably impressed by Enschede of Haarlem but turned his nose up at Guesecke & Devrient and Waterlow. Some of these concerns were very antiquated; they expected orders to be brought to them. When I remarked that Waterlow had a new set of directors, young men, he shook his head.

He was most enthusiastic over De la Rue. There was a set of hustling, bustling young men, up and doing! I remarked that De la Rue had several other lines, such as playing cards and - no, he was referring only to the division printing documents of value. Why, they print more bank notes than any other private concern in the world. He scoffed at the report that the machinery, which De la Rue furnished to the Bank of England, had to be rebuilt by the bank; not at all, and he shook his head knowingly; the Italian government is using De la Rue presses. Why, the Bank of England were using certain old presses which he wouldn't have in his department.

He even apologized for the poor showing De la Rue made of the Uruguayan notes - they were given too short a time; "instead of letting one man have a year to do the engravings, several had to do them". Well, the result was a patchwork, so to speak. I remarked that we would have printed those notes in much less time than De la Rue did to turn out its inferior work; "yes, of course, but with the organisation you have".

It is evident that García Morales was well primed by De la Rue and he probably had in his portfolio before leaving Europe some kind of a

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT COMPETITORS

DATE November 7 1938

to New York

proposal from them. filed in #510

I would here acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 25th, regarding T.de la Rue & Co., and a copy of your letter of like date and subject to our agent in Rio. In my letter of October 20th, "State of Rio de Janeiro", there is communicated a memorandum, sent to our Rio agent, in which he was warned of said company's claim regarding Bank of England notes. I am glad that you also wrote him about it, thus fixing the matter more firmly in his mind.

filed ditto filed in #521

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL

OTHER COPY IN 593 Sub Agt.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

to
New York

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

via PANAGRA

J. Lane
B.AIRES
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

C. P. R. NOV 16 1938

a. f. s. 11/18/38

DATE November 8 1938

I went over the Note situation to-day with Messrs. Roberts and Owen and discussed it in the light of the interviews with Sres. García Morales, Mallea Gil and Muschietti about which I have written.

Save that he would endeavor to ascertain in the Ministry of Finance how far García Morales' report went, Mr. Roberts could hit on nothing which would lead to possibilities for the propositions suggested in Mr. Schomp's letter of October 14th. When I remarked that perhaps the political side of the problem might be tackled - that is, reaching persons such as President Ortiz - Mr. Roberts felt that what García Morales is doing probably reflects the President's desires.

Here Mr. Owen reminded that García Morales had said that he would allow firms another opportunity to submit proposals. No mention was made of BW by either gentleman.

I recall a remark made me by Mr. Roberts the other week. He said that the Board of Directors of the Banco Central had little real voice in decisions; that matters are decided within the Bank's administration so that, when they reach the Board, they are cut and dried for its approval.

A first and essential task, in my opinion, is to prove conclusively that the Argentine watermarks are counterfeitable successfully. I touched on this point in my letter of November 4th. Unless they be convinced that they can easily be well done, watermarked notes will be adopted. Without this first step, others toward attaining consideration of our propositions are practically estopped.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Lib. Agt.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT

DATE November 8 1938

to

New York

I went over the note situation to-day with Messrs. Roberts and Owen and discussed it in the light of the interviews with Pres. Garcia Morales, Sadiea Gil and Muschietti about which I have written.

Have that he would endeavor to ascertain in the Ministry of Finance how Mr Garcia Morales' report went. Mr. Roberts could not be nothing which would lead to possibilities for the prepositions suggested in Mr. Schomb's letter of October 14th. Then I remarked that perhaps the political side of the problem might be tackled - that is, reaching persons such as President Ortiz - Mr. Roberts felt that what Garcia Morales is doing probably reflects the President's desires.

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Yours very truly,

RECEIVED

C. P. R.
NOV 16 1938

November 15,1938

Copy
C.P.R.
11/15/38

LANEJON(John Lane)

BUENOSAIRES(Argentina)

IKKYF	Argentina
EKFOT	Referring to
EZGYV	your
ETTUW	various
AZMAG	letters
ERSOB	there is nothing
AWKIJ	in our
EJBUH	proposals
EWSUM	which
EHGEB	precludes
EFMOX	our
EHSYK	printing on
EGBIV	watermarked paper
EPGUL	Stop.
IHLUG	Bradbury,Wilkinson & Co.,New Malden
ETCEV	can undertake
EJBUH	proposals
ATXYV	we have
EFPUH	outlined
AVWUM	if this is
ADMAF	of any
ACHAL	advantage
AHGET	but as
ACTUD	all
ASFYX	facilities

AKBYG	come
ASZEL	from
ILFEP	New York
EHGES	we prefer
ADGYF	and
AGKAB	believe that
AGMAB	best
AXJID	interests
EDVYV	of all
AHNIN	can be served
EMJOB	served
AVFYW	from here

IKJOF - A.L.Schomp

(IW)

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Sub Agt.

FORM ACM-10-NY

All America Cables

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM R.

To Telephone a Message or Call a Messenger
WHITEHALL 4-3100
or any
POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

For Repetition Service and All Other Departments
BOWLING GREEN 9-3800

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

Postal Telegraph — Commercial Cables

Mackay Radio

NOV 16 1938

NUMBER
TIME
M M
CHECK

67 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

SEND THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

(CDE) November 15,1938

LANEJON
BUENOS AIRES(Argentina)

IKKYF EKFOT EZGYV ETTUW AZMAG ERSOB
AWKIJ EJBUH EWSUM EHGEB EFMOX EHSYK
EGBIV EPGUL IHLUG ETCEV EJBUH ATXYV
EFPUH AVWUM ADMAF ACHAL AHGET ACTUD
ASFYX AKBYG ASZEL ILFEP EHGES ADGYF
AGKAB AGMAB AXJID EDVYV AHNIN EMJOB
AVFYW IKJOF

SH.

Sender's Name and Address

ORDINARY MESSAGE UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

DUPLICATE SENT

ARGENTINE NOTES

C. R. R. NOV 16 1938

November 15,1938

John Lane,Esq.
Buenos Aires.

Original via air mail

Dear Lane:-

I have yours of November 4th, two of the 6th, November 7th and 8th, and have wired you today as follows:-

> "Argentina, referring to your various letters,there is nothing in our proposals which precludes our printing on watermarked paper.Stop. Bradbury,Wilkinson & Co.,New Malden can undertake proposals we have outlined if this is of any advantage, but as all facilities come from New York we prefer and believe that best interests of all can be served from here."

Insofar as watermarked paper is concerned, we were purposely silent on the subject because of our knowledge that Watermarked paper was always preferred in the Argentine and as we had virtually no conversation with Dr.Morales on this subject.

We naturally use the paper that we do because it is the best for bank notes; however, in this case, if the use of a watermarked paper is absolutely indispensable we are prepared to undertake it.

You refer to B.W. not having made any response. Mr. Hendriks did receive a request for proposals from Dr. Morales virtually identical with that which we received, and Mr. Hendriks advised Dr. Morales while he was still in Paris, that all of their steel plate presses were obtained from his friends in New York, and that before he could make proposals it would be necessary for him to consult with me. Consequently, he proposed to Dr. Morales to leave the matter pending until Dr. Morales had seen us here in New York.

John Lane,Esq.,
November 15,1938 Buenos Aires.

Thus our proposals are equally applicable for consummation with B.W. & Co., but because of the fact that practically all of our research work, equipment,etc. originates in New York and, further, that we have far more extensive facilities here, we would naturally prefer that any undertaking be worked out from New York. But, if circumstances are such as to completely preclude this, but that there might be favorable consideration given if handled through B.W. & Co., we are prepared to operate accordingly.

As we advised you in our letter of October 14th, we are prepared to undertake a contract for furnishing steel plate ink, and again - if they would prefer to handle such an operation through B.W.& Co., B.W. are likewise prepared for the same.

From my point of view all of the foregoing refer to what appear as details. Our proposals were all intended to be a broad basis to open up some possibility of finding a common ground to bring about a meeting of minds. And I know that you appreciate that the only real limitation is that we are unwilling to give any consideration to any proposition that will be stripped of the responsibilities that are inherent in bank note making.

You state that Mr. Owen does not feel that the establishment of a branch would be considered except as a part of a concern already existing. Again I am open for consideration of any proposition that is possessed of sound merit, that opens a possibility for serving the Argentine. Naturally,

no proposal is sound that does not confer a benefit on both contracting parties, as I have stated previously.

Your reference to Dr. Morales' enthusiasm for De la Rue surprised me, as we saw no inclination of that while he was here. He was free to condemn their work when we showed him one of the specimens of their notes together with a counterfeit, and while the counterfeit was easily detected by his expert mind, it was one that would prove exceedingly embarrassing in any public circulation. I do not feel that his enthusiasm for De la Rue is at all well founded.

The statement that they print more bank notes than any other concern is not correct, either by the hour or by the year.

The Uruguayan notes, in our opinion, represent perhaps the best product they have ever turned out, and if the Doctor feels that these are inferior and offers excuses for them, I would be interested in seeing a specimen of their product that he considers of a standard worthy of consideration.

You state that he feels that De la Rue is made up of "a set of hustling, bustling young men, up and doing". My reaction would be hustling and bustling at what? Surely, not giving serious consideration to the serious aspects of a serious business!

ARGENTINE NOTES

John Lane,Esq
November 15,1938 Buenos Aires.

-4-

With respect to Dr. Morales' comments about counterfeiting, we do not deny that attempts may be made to counterfeit anything, but we do assert that a properly steel engraved and printed note offers more protection against successful counterfeiting than any other method of printing or device, watermark, etc.

Yours very truly,

President.

ALS/IW

American Bank Note Company
Hunts Point, Bronx, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
BRONX PLANT

C. A. R.
NOV 15 1938

ARGENTINA

New Notes

For a year Argentina has been flooded with forged 100-peso notes and by last week exasperated Government officials had decided there was only one way to stop it. Argentina will destroy her entire paper currency of 1,100,000,000 pesos ($286,000,000) and substitute new notes. This time the issue will be printed from steel-engraved plates instead of by the cheaper lithographic process, which big-time forgers found easy to duplicate. Time E March

Mr. Blackmore:

Did you see this in "Time"? Yes.

H.R.T.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

via PANAGRA

G.W.T.Co DEC 10 1938

J. Lane
B.AIRES
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

C.H.R. DEC 12 1938

DATE November 18 1938

Mr. Schomp's telegram of the 15th, the contents of which I have transmitted to our agents-

> Argentina. Referring to your various letters, there is nothing in our proposals which precludes our printing on watermarked paper. STOP. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Company can undertake proposal we have outlined if this is of any advantage but as all facilities come from New York, we prefer and believe that best interests of all can be served from here. A. L. Schomp.

I am very glad to have this statement from our President. However, to date there have been no new developments, and nothing fresh to report.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

B

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Sub Agt.

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1938

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

via PANAGRA

DEC 23 1938

J. [illegible]
B. AIRES
to
New York

DATE December 2 1938

Dear Mr. Schomp-

I have verbally communicated to our agents the pertinent parts of your letter of November 15th. I have repeated to Messrs. Roberts and Owen that, if we could get, what I termed, some kind of a"toe-hold", we would be better able to work toward the goal of doing some business along the lines and in the spirit set forth in your letters; or we would be able, at least, to prove that it was impossible. I suggested, as a move in that direction, the printing of the higher denominations (10 pesos and up), leaving the 1 and 5 peso notes to the Casa de Moneda since they are under the government's direct control and responsibility; that they might even be of the Bank of England type which Sr.Muschietti so ardently admired.

Mr.Roberts promised to do some sounding out. Considering all the circumstances and conditions, possibilities are far from good. The recent drop in the value of the peso has not helped.

I also suggested that some political strategy might be tried; that some one, close enough to the president and the Finance Minister, and with influence enough, might be able to bring about something workable for us, such as printing the higher denominations.

There were no comments on this. I realize what is involved in having such a person engaged in furthering our interests, aside from monetary considerations. In view of our agents' various business activities, working with or through such a person could be inconvenient for them. It would be a delicate matter even working through me. And there would be the question of getting such person reliable enough to serve such purpose.

At the moment, this is the situation as I see it. Dr. García Morales has stated to me that he has seen the President who agreed that no notes

will be printed abroad. The Director said that his new building would surely be constructed, with or without the new machinery, preferably with. When? Well, the Minister of Finance will be very busy to the end of the year with the 1939 budget. I concluded that there will be nothing in the budget for the new building. The Director also stated that the man, whom he had engaged in Germany (my letter of November 6th), would sail from Europe on December 31st with his machinery.

There will be very little activity here during the rest of this month, especially with the hot summer already on. I expect to go over to Montevideo about the 15th instant, unless instructed otherwise. I shall telegraph beforehand.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL

ORIG. ....of this not rec'd for filing

D 7115

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

SUBJECT: BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

C.T.B. JAN -3 1939

December 3rd, 1938.

Order Entered
By
No.
Date DEC 30 1938

MR. C. T. BLACKMORE
[illegible],
Manager Foreign Department.

Attention of

A model for Bank Notes

was prepared on Schedule No. 19189 / 19190 / dated 4/10/36

Model was submitted Reported pending 6/8/38

and has never been returned.

J. LAWLER
Order Department.

Is order still pending? Yes

Shall we cancel Schedule?

Will model be returned?

To whom should cost be charged?

12/29/38.

RECEIVED
DEC 29 1938

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. via PANAGRA

J. Lane
B. AIRES
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

C.T.B.

JAN 31 1939

JAN 1939

DATE January 24 1939

Since my letter of December 2nd the situation has not changed. I learn that Sr. García Morales is now set on getting machinery even if he has to cover the patio of the Casa de Moneda and set it up there; also that he still intends to give concerns another opportunity to submit proposals along the lines with which we are already acquainted.

It is evident that the finances of the Argentine government continue to be not too good and so retrenchment in building, etc. projects continues.

As to the Argentine ever having notes printed abroad or that, by establishing a branch plant here, it would give such plant the printing of its notes - our agents continue to feel that such possibility is more than remote. As to the thought contained in my letter of December 2nd, I would say they feel that, even if a politically influential person were to convince the government to make arrangements with us, there would arise such a howl in the newspapers as to compel withdrawal, especially if notes were to be printed abroad.

In view of this, I have been looking around for contact with some such person as a last recourse. The whole note situation has developed to a point which, in my opinion, only some such influence can possibly change to be of any benefit to us. However, the present is not the best season of the year to obtain such contact. I therefore propose, as suggested in other correspondence, to go over to Santiago next week to look over the situation there.

Several years ago, in conversing with Mr. James Drumm of The National City Bank of N.Y., who was then in temporary charge of the

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES

-2-

DATE January 24 1939

to New York

branch here, he referred to a close friend of his who was very intimate with President Ortiz. In conversing the other day with Mr. Leo Welch, the general manager of the branch, I asked if he happened to know who the gentleman is. He had not the faintest idea. Mr. Drumm had to go to N.Y. from Rio last year on account of his health. I learn from Mr. Merton Squires, who is on an inspection trip around South America and is here at the moment, that it is unlikely that Mr. Drumm will be coming down this way for some time.

It has occurred to me, and always if my idea has your approval, if you would kindly get in touch with Mr. Drumm at 55 Wall Street and inquire about the gentleman mentioned above. If it be convenient, etc., he might be willing to give me a card of introduction. Since Mr. Drumm has had long and intimate contact with the Argentine and its finances, what he may have to say will be interesting and may prove useful.

In case you see Mr. Drumm, please give him my very kindest regards and best wishes.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

Mr Blackmore
I am suggestive too far removed – he should devote every effort to enthuse L-R Th in our behalf
F.T.S. 2/3/39

B

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 – Agt. Trip

to
New York

branch here, he referred to a close friend of his who was very intimate with President Ortiz. In conversing the other day with Mr. Leo Welch, the general manager of the branch, I asked if he happened to know who the gentleman is. He had not the faintest idea. Mr. Drumm had to go to N.Y. from his last year on account of his health. I learn from Mr. Merton Squires, who is on an inspection trip around South America and is here at the moment, that it is unlikely that Mr. Drumm will be coming down this way for some time.

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In case you see Mr. Drumm, please give him my very kindest regards and best wishes.

Yours very truly,

[signature]

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE - General

Mr Blackmore

J. Lane
B.AIRES
to
New York

C.T.B. FEB 10 1939 C.F.R. JUN 3 1939

DATE January 27 1939

Argentina, up to November 8th last, placed no restrictions on imports which were paid at free market exchange rates. For payment at official rates, previous permits or,licences were necessary. In the allocation of permits at official rates, imports from England were favored and those from the States were not. So one finds on the market American articles, such as Gillette blades, labelled "Made in England". However, American merchandise, such as automobiles and accessories, dental and surgical instruments and supplies, etc., found a ready market even at free market exchange rates, the difference between the two rates being about 20%.

The Argentine peso was pegged to the English pound at 16, official rate, until November 7th last when it was placed at 17- this latter had ruled several years ago. At the same time the government decreed that previous permits would be required in the future for ALL imports even though they were payable at free exchange rates. The decree stated the object to be a "statistical" one, to keep tabs on all goods coming into the country. December 31st was set for receiving merchandise in the customs houses without free exchange permits; this was later extended to January 20th.

The proclaimed object was obviously a secondary one; it was really aimed at restricting the importation of American goods. And for that end it has been used; very few permits have been granted for American goods, practically none for those mentioned above. Argentine sentiment, expecially political, has never been pro-United States; one could never accuse "La Prensa" of Buenos Aires, for instance, of being even lenient in its attitude toward us. Yet "La Prensa" has published three or four editorials denouncing the application given to the decree, terming it an undeclared economic war, against which, some day, the United States would have to

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINE - General

DATE January 27 1939

J. Lane
P.AIRES
to
New York

RECEIVED

C.T.B.

FEB 18 1939

Argentina, on 4 November 6th last, placed no restrictions on imports which were paid at free market exchange rates. For payment at official rates, previous permits or licences were necessary. In the allocation of permits at official rates, imports from England were favored and those from the States were not. So one finds on the market American articles, such as Gillette blades, labelled "Made in England". However, American merchandise, such as automobiles and accessories, dental and surgical instruments and supplies, etc., found a ready market even at free market exchange rates, the difference between the two rates being about 23%.

The Argentine peso was pegged to the English pound at 16, official rate, until November 7th last when it was placed at 17- this latter had ruled several years ago. At the same time the government decreed that previous permits would be required in the future for All imports even though they were payable at free exchange rates. The decree stated the object to be a "statistical" one, to keep tabs on all goods coming into the country. December 31st was set for receiving merchandise in the customs houses without free exchange permits; this was later extended to January 23th.

FEB 18 1939

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retaliate.

M.S.Bagley & Co. have always imported "Crisco" used in its biscuit industry. They have been denied permits to import "Crisco", and pectin. About four years ago Bunge & Born proposed to set up a "Crisco" plant here but the government refused to allow it on the ground that it would adversely affect the butter industry. These are instances which show how far the Argentine government has gone.

Argentine exports were large in 1937 and so there was some leeway for imports. Figures just published show that in 1938 imports exceeded exports by 60 million pesos, while in 1937 exports exceeded imports by 753 million pesos. There you have the reason, according to the government and the Banco Central, for the previous permit regime for all imports. Argentina argues that the United States should allow its meats to be imported, that a relatively very low tonnage would do the trick. They also argue that the Americans should eat more meat, that they are underfed as to meat, the consumption of which could be almost doubled. I admitted the possibility but suggested that Argentina might do some propaganda on her own in the States for that purpose, just as Brasil spends money there to advertise its coffee. It's all a vicious circle, as when a few months ago a tremendous howl was raised here because the States "threatened" to sell wheat to Brasil which the Argentine now considers as its exclusive market.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

JL

See Dave Jelkes - 3/23/41 filed in pctt #666 - M.S. Bagley & Co.

to New York

C.T.B.

retaliate.

M.S.Bagley & Co. have always imported "Crisco" used in its biscuit industry. They have been denied permits to import "Crisco", and pectin. About four years ago Bunge & Born proposed to set up a "Crisco" plant here but the government refused to allow it on the ground that it would adversely affect the butter industry. These are instances which show how far the Argentine government has gone.

Argentine exports were large in 1937 and so there was some leeway for imports. Figures just published show that in 1938 imports exceeded exports by 63 million pesos, while in 1937 exports exceeded imports by 753 million pesos. There you have the reason, according to the government and the Banco Central, for the previous permit regime for all imports. Argentina argues that the United States should allow its wants to be imported, that a relatively very low tonnage would do the trick. They also argue that the Americans should eat more meat, that they are underfed as to meat, the consumption of which could be almost doubled. I admitted the possibility but suggested that Argentina might do some propaganda on her own in the States for that purpose, just as Brazil spends money there to advertise its coffee. It's all a vicious circle, as when a few months ago a tremendous howl was raised here because the States "threatened" to sell wheat to Brazil which the Argentine now considers as its exclusive market.

Yours very truly,

[signature]

FEB 13 1939

A.B.N.CO.

FOREIGN DEPT.

JE

MEMO

Feb. 1939

Rubrique I
A - r - 2
A - r - 1

A - r - 2

re: Counterfeit Bank Note of 50 Pesos

A - r - 1

re: Counterfeit State Notes of 100 Pesos

filed in Book CONTREFACONS ET FALSIFICATIONS

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA DE LA NACION
Dirección de Administración

C. F. R. MAR 27 1939

Translation

Buenos Aires, February 7, 1939.

The President of the American Bank Note Company,

Dear Sir:-

I take pleasure in writing you so that you may be good enough to submit an offer for the installation of a printing and finishing Department, for bank notes, in the Casa de Moneda.

The offer is to consist of three parts:
a) Proposal for supplying the machinery and apparatus.
b) " (estimated) for supplying the technical personnel
c) " for supplying the special inks for steel engraving, during two years, or say for 120,000,000 notes in accordance with the following:

MACHINERY The machinery to be offered will be that used for steel printing and that required for the preparation of the plates, excluding the machinery or elements for making the original engraved plate.

maquina prensa

There shall be offered, in addition, the machinery or supplementary apparatus for the entire process of steel printing and finishing, namely: apparatus for wetting the paper, drying chambers, presses for smoothing the paper, sizing machinery with its drying chamber, calendering machine or ironing press.

Some of these are abandoned operation

There is not to be included machinery for making lithographic or typographic tints, nor for numbering the notes; neither are proposals to be made on machinery for washing the cloths and preparing inks.

It will be necessary to indicate the price of each kind of machine separately, as also the time of delivery.

The prices to be given CIF Buenos Aires.

The setting up of the machinery is to be for the account of the purveyor, but the masonry work and the construction materials will be for the account of the purchaser.

The electric current used is direct, of 440 volts and 220 volts, which will be fed at the base of the machines.

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL The offer (estimated) for providing the technical personnel must include at least a foreman or a specialist technician to manage the equipment, and a printing machinist (they say in English "Stamping operator) for each one of the presses, as also an operator for hardening, leveling and chroming the plates, and another familiar with all the complementary details such as the preparation of the cloths, arrangement of the wipers, sizing, etc. This personnel will be under contract for three years, their passage being paid in second class and a payment of £25 Sterling will be given them for travelling expenses. The payment of their remuneration will be made monthly in Argentine pesos or Pounds Sterling. This personnel will work 8 hours daily, exceptin g Saturday, when they will work 4 hours only. Sunday will be entirely free.

Sueldo Calor

In case of illness they will enjoy up to 45 days' leave per year, with wages paid.

INKS FOR STEEL ENGRAVING Offers shall only be submitted on the inks necessary for steel printing, considering one impression on the face and another on the back. The colors will be different.

The quotation to be CIF Buenos Aires.

FORMAT OF THE NOTES That you may be able to form an opinion on the machinery which will be required, I consider it advisable to acquaint you with the approximate sizes of the notes and the quantity to be obtained annually.

SIZES:

of $	1	65 x 130 millimeters
" $	5	73 x 146 "
" $	10	77 x 158 "
" $	50	83 x 172 "
" $	100	88 x 180 "
" $	500	93 x 188 "
" $	1,000	98 x 196 "

ANNUAL PRODUCTION

The annual production is estimated in the following quantities:

Of $	1	30,000,000 notes
" $	5	12,000,000 "
" $	10	12,000,000 "
" $	50	2,800,000 "
" $	100	2,800,000 "
" $	500	200,000 "
" $	1,000	200,000 "
	Total	60,000,000 "

Levy Robins letter 7/16/39 states - Bases the steel -

TYPE OF NOTES The bank notes which it is desired to print are similar to those of many European and American countries, that is to say, they will carry lithographic or typographic tints on the face, the vignette and text printed in steel, and the back to have borders and counters surrounding a historical motif or landscape. There will be double numbering on each note.

GUARANTEE Since, in case of acceptance of your offer, the same personnel proposed by you as also the inks you suggest will be employed, the result of the work will be guaranteed by you, but it is an established rule when getting our machinery equipment, to exact a guarantee on their functioning properly for a period of not less than one year, counting from the date on which the press commences to print in regular form. To this effect the offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee from a banking institution which is represented in our country and which will hold itself responsible for the fulfillment of the contract.

TERMS OF PAYMENT To be established by you, but the last quarter of the amount will be paid three months from the date the presses start operating.

CONTRACT After acceptance of one of the offers the respective contract will be drawn up before the General Scribe of the Government of the Argentine Republic, the expenses occasioned thereby being for the account of the grantee.

PRESENTATION OF OFFERS The offers must be received in the Ministry of Finance of the Argentine Nation, Dirección de Administración, Victoria Street No. 386, Buenos Aires, before April 20th of this year, on which date the proposals will be opened at the 15th hour in the office of the Director de Administración, in which act will take part the Director of the Casa de Moneda of the Nation. Offers must be signed by the interested parties, alterations or erasures in text not being permitted, and they shall be submitted in a closed and sealed envelope, making reference to

this call for bids.

The offers will be subject to the approval of the State, which reserves the right to accept that which it considers most advantageous, as also to reject all or parts.

With highest consideration,

(sgd) P.A. Boracchia.
Director de Administración.

(IW)

(There is a seal of the Ministry.)

MINISTERIO de HACIENDA de la NACION - DIRECCION DE ADMINISTRACION -

C. T. MAR 27 1939

Buenos Aires, Febrero 7 de 1939.

Señor Presidente del American Bank Note Company

Muy Señor mío:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme á Vd.para que se sirva - enviar una propuesta para instalar un departamento de estampado y - acabado de billetes de banco en la Casa de Moneda.

La oferta se compondrá de tres partes:

a)Presupuesto para la provisión de máquinas y aparatos.
b)Presupuesto (cálculo) para la provisión de personal técnico.
c)Presupuesto para la provisión de tintas especiales para grabar en acero,durante dos años o sea para 120.000.000 de billetes de acuerdo al detalle que viene a continuación.

Máquinas:Las máquinas que se ofrecerán son las que se destinan para la estampación en acero y las necesarias para confeccionar las planchas,con exclusión de las máquinas o elementos para hacer la plancha grabada original.

Se ofrecerán,además,las máquinas o aparatos suplementarios para todo el proceso de la impresión o estampación en acero y del acabado,a saber:aparatos para humedecer el papel,cámaras para el secado,prensas para alisar el papel,máquinas de encolar con su cámara o estufa,calandra o prensas de planchar.

No se incluirá máquinas para hacer fondos litográficos o tipográficos,ni para numerar los billetes;no debiendo ofrecerse tampoco máquinas para lavar las telas y preparar tintas.

Será necesario indicar por separado el precio de cada clase de máquina,así como también el plazo de entrega.

Los precios serán dados CIF Buenos Aires.

El montaje de las máquinas corre por cuenta del proveedor, pero los gastos de albañilería y los materiales de construcción por cuenta del comprador.

La corriente eléctrica que se emplea es contínua de 440 voltios y 220 voltios que se entregará al pié de las máquinas.

Personal técnico: El presupuesto (cálculo) para la provisión del personal técnico debe incluir como mínimo un capataz (foreman) o un técnico especialista para dirigir el equipo y un maquinista impresor -- (stamping operator) para cada una de las máquinas impresoras,así como también un operario para endurecer,nivelar y cromar las planchas y - otro que conozca todos los detalles complementarios como ser la preparación de telas,arreglo de los limpiadores o frotadores,encolado,etc. Este personal será contratado por tres años,pagándosele el pasaje de segunda clase y veinticinco libras esterlinas para gastos de viaje.- El pago de la remuneración se hará por mes en pesos argentinos o en - libras esterlinas.Este personal trabajará durante 8 horas diarias con excepción del sábado,que solo lo hará durante 4 horas;y los domingos serán completamente francos.

En caso de enfermedad gozarán hasta 45 días de licencia por - año con goce de sueldo.

.....

Tintas para grabado en acero: Se ofrecerán unicamente las tintas necesarias para imprimir en acero, considerando una impresión en el anverso y otra en el reverso. Los colores serán diferentes.

La cotización será CIF Buenos Aires.

Formato de los billetes.-Para que Vd. pueda formarse un criterio sobre las máquinas que se han de necesitar, estimo conveniente darle a conocer los formatos aproximados de los billetes y la producción que deberá obtenerse anualmente.

Tamaños:

De $ 1.-	65 x 130	milímetros
" " 5.-	73 x 146	"
" " 10.-	77 x 158	"
" " 50.-	83 x 172	"
" " 100.-	88 x 180	"
" " 500.-	93 x 188	"
" " 1.000.-	98 x 196	"

Producción anual:

La producción anual se estima en las siguientes cantidades:

De $ 1.-	30.000.000	de billetes
" " 5.-	12.000.000	" "
" " 10.-	12.000.000	" "
" " 50.-	2.800.000	" "
" " 100.-	2.800.000	" "
" " 500.-	200.000	" "
" " 1.000.-	200.000	" "
Total.....	60.000.000	" "

Tipo de billetes: Los billetes de banco que se desea imprimir son semejantes a los de muchos países europeos y americanos, es decir, que llevarán fondos litográficos o tipográficos en el anverso, y la viñeta y leyenda estampada en acero, y en el reverso una impresión en acero compuesta de guardas y rosetas que circundan un motivo histórico o un paisaje. Cada billete llevará dos numeraciones.

Garantía: Como en el caso de aceptarse su propuesta se empleará el mismo personal que Vd. propone y además las tintas que aconseje, el resultado del trabajo está asegurado para Vd. pero es norma establecida para nuestras adquisiciones de máquinas que se exija una garantía de buen funcionamiento para un período no menor de un año a partir de la fecha en que la máquina comienza a imprimir en forma regular.-A este efecto deberá acompañarse a la oferta la garantía escrita de una institución bancaria que tenga representación en nuestro país y que se haga responsable del cumplimiento del contrato.

Condiciones de pago: Será fijada por Vd. pero la última cuarta parte del importe será abonada a los tres meses de comenzar a funcionar las máquinas.

Contrato: Aceptada una de las ofertas se formalizará el respectivo contrato ante el Escribano General de Gobierno de la República Argentina, siendo por cuenta del adjudicatario los gastos que se originen.

Presentación de ofertas: El presupuesto deberá recibirse en el Ministerio de Hacienda de la Nación Argentina-Dirección de Administración-calle Victoria N°.386-Buenos Aires-antes del día 20 de Abril del corriente año, fecha en que se abrirán las propuestas a las 15 horas en el despacho del Señor Director de Administración y en cuyo acto intervendrá el Señor Director de la Casa de Moneda de la Nación. Los presupuestos deberán ser firmados por los interesados, no admitiéndose enmiendas ó raspaduras en su texto y serán presentados bajo sobre cerrado y lacrado, haciéndose referencia a esta licitación.

.....

.....

Las ofertas quedarán sujetas a la aprobación del Estado, que se reserva el derecho de aceptar la que más le convenga, así como de rechazarlas todas o partes.

Saludo a Vd. con mi mayor consideración.

MINISTERIO de HACIENDA de la [illegible] - DIRECCION DE ADMINISTRACION - [illegible]

P. A. BORACCHIA
DIRECTOR DE ADMINISTRACIÓN

DUPLICATE SENT

CASA DE MONEDA

February 14,1939

John Lane, Esq
c/o Urrutia, Ugarte
& Cía, Asunción.

N.Y. C. FEB 15 1939

Original via air mail

We thank you for your letter of November 4th and for the newspaper clipping contained therein.

The more we learn of Dr. García Morales it is evident that he never relaxes in keeping the Casa de Moneda, and what it stands for, in the public mind.

Some years ago he set out to enlarge the Casa de Moneda and equip it so that it could turn out steel engraved work. To achieve his end he had to win over many of the Government officials and retain their support of his plans, and apparently one way that he took to do it was by appealing to the chauvenistic feelings of the public by newspaper articles on the importance of the Casa de Moneda.

Dr. García Morales' persistence and energy in advancing the interest in his printing office should be a lesson to all of our agents in Latin America, but it is up to you and to us to keep our agents so conscious minded of the American Bank Note and so impregnated with the idea of perserverance and sustained effort in our interests that they will unconsciously imbue everybody they talk to with what the American Bank Note Company stands for, so that whenever bank notes, or bonds, or shares, or stamps, or any other securities are mentioned, the name of the Company will be associated with them.

I intend to dedicate this year to our agents. I want to arouse in them an enthusiasm and keen feeling for our Company, and to instill in them the imperative need of alertness, perserverance and constant effort. I want all of our agents to feel so proud and enthusiastic about representing

CASA DE MONEDA

John Lane, Esq
c/o Urrutia, Ugarte
& Cía., Asunción.

February 14, 1939

us that they will become to feel that they form part of the Company. In these times of recession and keen competition, with so many firms making strenuous efforts to chisel into our business with our old customers, we are bound to rely more than ever before on our agents and travelling representatives to secure orders for us in the respective territories and to retain our old customers and gain new ones and new business, and to do this we must in the first place have a corps of well trained agents who will be alert and full of fight; and in the second place, we must keep in touch with them so as to sustain their interest and keenness. One of your duties as a representative of the Company is to instruct and educate our local agents in connection with all the details of our business which they require as salesmen, and you have always done so, but I am going to ask you to go further than that, I want you to join with me in making this year "Live Agents year". We have a good bunch of local agents but we have to stir them up,- to put new life into them,- to arouse their efforts and enthusiasm in the Company, and to instill in them the need to secure for us all the orders in our line of business. Paraphrasing the old saying about the "Pennies and Pounds", I would say that "Look after the agents and the orders will take care of themselves", so I am out this year to look after the agents and I know I can rely upon you to assist me in this,- so let us know what ideas and suggestions you have which will help to bring success to our united efforts.

Yours very truly,

CTB/IW

Manager Foreign Department

FORM ACM-2-NY

All America Cables

A.L.S.

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

FEB 15 1939

To Telephone a Message or Call a Messenger
WHITEHALL 4—3100
or any
POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

C.T.B. FEB 15 1939

Postal Telegraph

ALL AMERICA CABLES

Commercial Cables

Mackay Radio

FOR REPETITION SERVICE AND ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS
BOWLING GREEN 9—3800

JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

67 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM WAS RECEIVED "VIA ALL AMERICA"

DEL 1844 FEB 14 39

acknd 2/16/39

NLT14 BAIRES 22 14

NLT BANKNOTE NYK

AIRMAILING DETAILS TENDER CALLED FOR TWENTIETH APRIL

CONDITIONS SIMILAR MORALES ENQUIRY YOUR LETTER FOURTEENTH

OCTOBER MINUS ITEM C

= VENLENROB .

Mr Blackmore

(Conf. not filed)

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.
A
M
FEB 15 1939

C.I.T.
FEB 17 1939

February 16,1939

Messrs.Leng,Roberts & Cía.(Ventas)S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We acknowledge receipt of your cable of February 14th and which read as follows:-

"Airmailing details tender called for twentieth April.Conditions similar Morales enquiry your letter fourteenth October minus item "C"."

---

and thank you for having advised us that you have mailed to us the specifications of the tenders which will have to be presented on April 20th, in connection with furnishing the Casa de Moneda with machinery and equipment suitable for printing from steel plates.

Yours very truly,

CTB/IW

Manager Foreign Department

c.c.to John Lane
(not on orig)

Original by "Airmail" - 17.2.39.
Copy per ss."Argentina"- 17.2.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

Nº: N-2633
Ref: Pr.129

BUENOS AIRES 16th February, 1939.
RECONQUISTA 314

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sirs,

We confirm our cable of the 14th instant advising you that the promised private tender for bank note printing machinery has now been called, the date of opening being the 20th April next.

We are attaching herewith a translation of the conditions of this tender which, you will note, are practically identical to the conditions specified in Dr. García Morales' letter to you of the 18th August last, about which you wrote us on the 14th October, except that offers are not required for item c), the preparation of the original engraved steel plates.

It is possible that you may have received, or will receive, direct from the Ministry of Finance a copy of this call for tenders in Spanish, as Dr. García Morales tells us that a copy is supposed to have been mailed to each of the firms he visited in his travels. Should you receive this Spanish copy from the Ministry we would draw your attention to the fact that in the paragraph "Tipo de Billetes" (Style of Notes) between the words "acero" and "compuesta" at the beginning of the fourth line, the following words have been omitted:

"Y en el reverso una impresión en acero".

Although the Ministry of Finance are calling this tender for the printing plant for the Casa de Moneda, the matter of the designs for the notes and the ordering of the drawings and of the original plates is at present being studied and will be decided by the Banco Central. We are in touch with the Bank officials and shall advise you further on this point shortly.

We have had a tentative talk with some of the officials of the Banco Central as regards the proposal which was made when Mr. Treadwell was here as to whether the Bank would be willing to consider an offer for the machines subject to an order for the printing of the notes for one or two years while the printing plant was being installed, as also with regard to the proposal outlined in your letter to Dr. García Morales of the 14th of October. We doubt very much that there is any more prospect today of any such proposals being entertained than there was previously, but we are going further into the matter and shall write you again.

Yours faithfully,
LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT

P.S.- We have sent a copy of the attached conditions of tender by airmail to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. and a copy has been forwarded to Mr. Lane at Asunción, Paraguay.

Encl. Conditions of tender.

Original by "Airmail" - 17.2.39.
Copy per ss."Argentina"- 17.2.39.

Ref: Pr.129

16th February, 1939.

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sirs,

We confirm our cable of the 14th instant advising you that the promised private tender for bank note printing machinery has now been called, the date of opening being the 30th April next.

We are attaching herewith a translation of the conditions of this tender which, you will note, are practically identical to the conditions specified in Dr. Garcia Moralas' letter to you of the 18th August last, about which you wrote us on the 14th October, except that offers are not required for item c), the preparation of the original engraved steel plates.

It is possible that you may have received, or will receive, direct from the Ministry of Finance a copy of this call for tenders in Spanish, as Dr. Garcia Morales tells us that a copy is supposed to have been mailed to each of the firms he visited in his travels. Should you receive this Spanish copy from the Ministry we would draw your attention to the fact that in the paragraph "Tipo de Billetes" (Style of Notes) between the words "acero" and "compuesta" at the beginning of the fourth line, the following words have been omitted:

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Yours faithfully,

TAO\TT

P.S.- We have sent a copy of the attached conditions of tender by airmail to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. and a copy has been forwarded to Mr. Lane at Asuncion, Paraguay.

Encl. Conditions of tender.

TRANSLATION

C.I.R. MAR 13 1939

CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

Private tenders are invited for the installation of a Department for the stamping and finishing of bank notes in the Casa de Moneda de la Nación and offers will be opened in the Office of the Director of Administration (of the Ministry of Finance) with the intervention of the Director of the Casa de Moneda de la Nación on the 20th April at 3.p.m. in the presence of interested parties who desire to be there.

The offer to comprise three parts:

a) Proposal for the supply of machines and apparatus.

b) Proposal (calculation) for the supply of technical personnel.

c) Proposal for the supply of special inks for engraving in steel during two years or say, for 120,000,000 notes in accordance with details at the end.

Machines - The machines to be offered are to be suitable for stamping in steel, and those necessary for making the plates, with the exception of the machines or accessories for making the original engraved plate.

In addition there should be offered the machines or supplementary apparatus for the entire process of printing or stamping in steel and finishing, that is to say, apparatus for moistening the paper, cameras for drying, presses for flattening the paper, machine for sizing with corresponding drying chamber or stove, calender or finishing presses.

Offers are not required for machines for making lithographic or typographic backgrounds nor for numbering the notes. Neither are machines required for cloth-washing or for preparing the inks.

Separate prices must be indicated for each class of machine and date of delivery must be specified.

Prices must be quoted c.i.f. Buenos Aires.

The assembly and erection of the machines will be for account of the supplier but the expenses of masonry and construction materials will be for account of the buyer.

The electric current available is continuous of 440 volts and 220 volts, which will be delivered alongside the machines.

Technical Personnel - Proposals (calculations) for the supply of technical personnel must include at least one foreman or technical specialist to direct the plant and one machinist printer (stamping press operator) for each of the machines, as also an operator

Conditions of Tender (Cont.).

to harden, level or chromo-plate the plates and another man familiar with all the supplementary details, such as the preparation of the cloths, adjustment of the cleaners or rubbers, sizing, etc. This personnel will be contracted for three years and their second class passage will be paid with £25.0.0 sterling for expenses on the voyage. Their remuneration will be paid monthly in Argentine Pesos or in Pounds Sterling. This personnel will work eight hours daily, except Saturday when they will work four hours; On Sundays they will be free. In case of sickness they will be entitled to 45 days' leave per annum on full pay.

Inks for Steel Engraving - Only the inks necessary for printing in steel must be offered, taking into account one printing on the face and one on the back. The colours will be different.

Prices must be c.i.f. Buenos Aires.

Size of the Notes - As a guide to the machines which will be required, following are the approximate sizes of the notes and the quantities required yearly:

Denomination	Size	Yearly Requirements
$ 1	65 x 130 Millimetres	30,000,000 notes
5	73 x 146 "	12,000,000 "
10	77 x 158 "	12,000,000 "
50	83 x 172 "	2,800,000 "
100	88 x 180 "	2,800,000 "
500	93 x 188 "	200,000 "
1000	98 x 196 "	200,000 "
	Total	60,000,000 "

Style of Notes - The bank notes which it is desired to print are similar to those of many European and American countries, that is to say, with lithographed or typographed background on the face and a vignette and wording stamped in steel and on the back one steel printing composed of scroll work surrounding an historical motif or a landscape. Each note will be numbered twice.

Guarantee - In view of the fact that if your offer is accepted your personnel will be employed and the inks you recommend will be used the result of the work is sure for you, but it is established in connection with all our purchases of machines to axact a guarantee for their satisfactory working over a period of not less than a year as from the date in which each machine commences to print in a regular manner. To this effect you must accompany your offer with a written guarantee from a bank represented in this country assuming responsibility for the carrying out of the contract.

Terms of Payment - To be established by you, but the last fourth part of the amount will be paid three months after the machines commence to function.

Contract - After one of the offers has been accepted the respective contract will be formalized by the Notary General of the

Conditions of Tender (Cont.)

Argentine Republic all expenses in connection with this being for account of the supplier.

Presentation of Offers - Proposals must be received in the Ministerio de Hacienda de la Nación Argentina - Dirección de Administración-calle Victoria Nº386- Buenos Aires, prior to the 20th of April of the current year, on which date the proposals will be opened at 3 p.m. in the office of the Director of Administration with intervention by the Director of the Casa de Moneda de la Nación. Proposals must be signed by the interested parties and no corrections or erasures in their text will be admitted and they must be presented in a sealed envelope with reference on the cover to this tender.

Offers will be subject to the approval of the Government, which reserves the right to accept the one it considers most convenient as also to reject all or part.

TAO/TT

C.T.R. MAR -3 1939

MAR -6 1939

Ackgd 3/3/39

Embajada de la Republica Argentina

Agregado Financiero

20 Exchange Place
New York, N.Y.

V. 62.

March 2, 1939.

American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter which I have been requested by the Ministry of Finance of the Argentine Republic to forward to you as well as to a list of outstanding manufacturers of printing machinery for the printing of bank notes with the steel engraving process.

The note contains detailed specifications for the establishment of a printing department in the Casa de Moneda of Buenos Aires and bids should be submitted in case you so desire to Mr. P. A. Boracchia, Director de Administración, Ministerio de Hacienda, Buenos Aires, before April 20, 1939.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Very truly yours,

C. A. Irigoyen

C. Alonso Irigoyen,
Economic and Financial
Counselor.

cai:je

~~No enclosure for filing~~

RECEIVED

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.

A M

MAR -3 1939

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.

A M

MAR -3 1939

Buenos Aires, Febrero 7 de 1939.

Señor Presidente de

Muy Señor mio:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a Ud. para que se sirva enviar una propuesta para instalar un departamento de estampado y acabado de billetes de banco en la Casa de Moneda.

La oferta se compondrá de tres partes:

a) Presupuesto para la provisión de máquinas y aparatos;
b) Presupuesto (cálculo) para la provisión de personal técnico.
c) Presupuesto para la provisión de tintas especiales para grabar en acero, durante dos años o sea para 120,000,000 de billetes de acuerdo al detalle que viene a continuación.

Máquinas: Las máquinas que se ofrecerán son las que se destinan para la estampación en acero y las necesarias para confeccionar las planchas, con exclusión de las máquinas o elementos para hacer la plancha grabada original.

Se ofrecerán, además, las máquinas o aparatos suplementarios para todo el proceso de la impresión o estampación en acero y del acabado, a saber: aparatos para humedecer el papel, cámaras para el secado, prensas para alisar el papel, máquinas de encolar con su cámara o estufa, calandra o prensas de planchar.

No se incluirá máquinas para hacer fondos litográficos o tipográficos, ni para numerar los billetes; no debiendo ofrecerse tampoco máquinas para lavar las telas y preparar tintas.

Será necesario indicar por separado el precio de cada clase de máquina, así como también el plazo de entrega.

Los precios serán dados CIF Buenos Aires.

El montaje de las máquinas corre por cuenta del proveedor, pero los gastos de albañilería y los materiales de construcción por cuenta del comprador.

La corriente eléctrica que se emplea es continua de 440 voltios y 220 voltios que se entregará al pié de las máquinas.

Personal técnico: El presupuesto (cálculo) para la provisión del personal técnico debe incluir como mínimo un capataz (foreman) o un técnico especialista para dirigir el equipo y un maquinista impresor (stamping operator) para cada una de las máquinas impresoras, así como también un operario para endurecer, nivelar y cromar las planchas y otro que conozca todos los detalles complementarios como ser la preparación de telas, arreglo de los limpiadores o frotadores, encolado, etc. Este personal será contratado por tres años, pagándosele el pasaje de segunda clase y veinticinco libras esterlinas para gastos de viaje.- El pago de la remuneración se hará por mes en pesos argentinos o en libras esterlinas. Este personal trabajará durante 8 horas diarias; y los domingos serán completamente francos. El sábado 4 horas.

En caso de enfermedad gozarán hasta 45 días de licencia - por año con goce de sueldo.

Tintas para grabado en acero.- Para que Ud. pueda formarse un criterio sobre las máquinas que se han de necesitar, estimo conveniente darle a conocer los formatos aproximados de los billetes y la producción que

.....

.....

deberá obtenerse anualmente.

Tamaños

De $ 1.-	65 x 130	milímetros
" " 5.-	73 x 146	"
" " 10.-	77 x 158	"
" " 50.-	83 x 172	"
" " 100.-	88 x 180	"
" " 500.-	93 x 188	"
" " 1000.-	98 x 196	"

Producción anual:

La producción anual se estima en las siguientes cantidades:

De $ 1.-	30.000.000	de billetes
" " 5.-	12.000.000	" "
" " 10.-	12.000.000	" "
" " 50.-	2.800.000	" "
" " 100.-	2.800.000	" "
" " 500.-	200.000	" "
" " 1000.-	200.000	" "
Total-----	60.000.000	" "

Tipo de billetes: Los billetes de banco que se desea imprimir son semejantes a los de muchos paises europeos y americanos, es decir, que llevarán fondos litográficos o tipográficos en el anverso, y la viñeta y leyenda estampada en acero compuesta de guardas y rosetas que circundan un motivo histórico o un paisaje.- Cada billete llevará dos numeraciones.

Garantía: Como en el caso de aceptarse su propuesta se empleará el mismo personal que Ud. propone y además las tintas que aconseje, el resultado del trabajo está asegurado para Ud. pero es norma establecida para nuestras adquisiciones de máquinas que se exija una garantía de buen funcionamiento para un periodo no menor de un año a partir de la fecha en que la máquina comienza a imprimir en forma regular.- A este efecto deberá acompañarse a la oferta la garantía escrita de una institución bancaria que tenga representación en nuestro país y que se haga responsable del cumplimiento del contrato.

Condiciones de pago: Será fijada por Ud. pero la última cuarta parte del importe será abonada a los tres meses de comenzar a funcionar las máquinas.

Contrato: Aceptada una de las ofertas se formalizará el respectivo contrato ante el Escribano General de Gobierno de la República Argentina, siendo por cuenta del adjudicatario los gastos que se originen.

Presentación de ofertas: El presupuesto deberá recibirse en el Ministerio de Hacienda de la Nación Argentina - Dirección de Administración - calle Victoria No. 386 - Buenos Aires - antes del dia 20 de Abril del corriente año, fecha en que se abrirán las propuestas a las 15 horas en el despacho del Señor Director de Administración y en cuyo acto intervendrá el Señor Director de la Casa de Moneda de la Nación. Los presupuestos deberán ser firmados por los interesados, no admitiéndose enmiendas ó raspaduras en su texto y serán presentados bajo sobre cerrado y lacrado, haciéndose referencia a ésta licitación.

Las ofertas quedarán sujetas a la aprobación del Estado, que se reserva el derecho de aceptar la que más le convenga, así como rechazarlas todas ó parte.

Saludo a Ud. con mi mayor consideración.

(Fdo) P.A. BORACCHIA
Director de Administración.

(SELLO)

(NO TRANSLATION rec'd for filing)

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.
A M

MAR -3 1939

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANKNOTE COMPANY
A M
MAR -3 1939

C.A.Y.
MAR -6 1939

March 3,1939

C. Alonso Irigoyen, Esq.,
Economic and Financial Counselor,
Argentine Republic,
20 Exchange Place,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Irigoyen:-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 2nd, and thank you for having sent me the copy of the letter from the Ministry of Finance of the Argentine Republic inviting us to submit a bid for furnishing the machinery and equipment etc. which is to be installed in the Casa de Moneda of Buenos Aires.

Due note has been taken that in the event of our submitting a tender it is to be sent to Mr. P.A.Boracchia, Director de Administración, Ministerio de Hacienda, Buenos Aires, before April 20th, 1939.

With my personal kind regards, I am

Yours faithfully,

President

CTB/IW(not on orig)

March 7,1939

BRADBANK(B.W.& Co.)

NEWMALDEN(Surrey)

not rec'd for filing (in Ald-file)

IRBOK	Refer to your letter of 15th
ISGOJ	February
IKKYF	Argentina
ALHER	think it advisable to continue
EJHUB	to pursue
EBJEP	matter
AZTAT	along similar lines
AFFUN	as heretofore
ANZOK	discussed
ADGEL	and as
EFPUH	outlined
AZNEH	in our letter of
IXCOD	October 14th
ESGOX	to

MORALES

ADGYF	and
IKGAR	Leng,Roberts & Cía(Ventas)S.A.
ALNIN	copies
EMFEX	sent to you
IXDAH	October 17th
EPGUL	Stop
EMBIV	See
EDCOW	no
EGWOV	point
AWJAV	in
AKSEW	conferring
EXNUN	with

letter?

IHMUN Waterlow & Sons,Ltd.,

EFFUZ or

IHLAM Thomas de la Rue & Co.

EPGUL Stop.

AHSIV We cannot

EMDUX sell

EBBIK machinery

EFFUZ or

AZCYT labor

IKHOT E.N.Gibbs

AZNON letter of

ITKAV April 23rd {not in our files

HIK 19

LIN 36

ESGOX to

IKJAN Everard Meynell

AMBAV covers

ERVIH this

EPGUL Stop.

ASLEC Do not feel

ERNOV that they are

EKMUS relying on

MORALES

ACJAJ advice

ACWIV alone

EPGUL Stop

ETCOM It is understood that

ADLYX any

EJBUH proposals

EFFUZ	or
ECXON	negotiations
EBLYV	may be
AHXUF	carried out
APZOG	either
EXPIK	with you
EFFUZ	or
EXPIJ	with us
EWWYH	whichever
EDWYR	offers
AGMAB	best
EFDAV	opportunity
ASREV	for
EPMAG	success
EPGUL	Stop
EZBOG	Writing
ILHUX	"Queen Mary"

IKJOF - A.L.Schomp

(IW)

carbon of CODED MESSAGE not rec'd for filing

SEP 21 1939

March 9,1939

Dear Leslie:-

ARGENTINE

not rec'd for filing (w.a.S.)

Referring to yours of February 15th.

By this time you have undoubtedly received the new specifications from Messrs.Leng,Roberts, they having advised us under date of February 16th that they were sending a copy to you. These, as you will have observed, are virtually identical with those received last year, with the exception that they have eliminated the item of plates.

Messrs.Leng,Roberts advise us that they are in touch with the Bank and will let us know shortly something about the matter of designs and original plates which will be studied and decided upon by the Banco Central. They also advise us that they have had tentative talks with some of the officials of the Banco Central with regard to the proposal made by Mr. Henry R. Treadwell when he was in Buenos Aires, which proposal was that we be entrusted with the order for steel plate notes for a period of time of say two years,that we may further study their requirements, to enable us to offer them a proposition for local manufacture. Leng,Roberts state that they are very doubtful if there is any more prospect today of this being considered than there was when Mr. Treadwell was there.

I wired you on the 7th as follows:-

"Refer to your letter of 15th February,Argentina, think it advisable to continue to pursue matter along similar lines as heretofore discussed and as outlined in our letter of October 14th to Morales and Leng,Roberts & Cía.(Ventas)S.A.,copies sent to you October 17th.Stop. See no point in conferring with Waterlow & Sons,Ltd.or Thomas de la Rue & Co.Stop.We cannot sell machinery or labor - E.N.Gibbs letter of April 23,1936 to Everard Meynell covers this.Stop.Do not feel that they are relying on Morales advice alone.Stop.It is understood that any proposals or negotiations may be carried out either with you or with us,whichever offers best opportunity for success.Stop.Writing "Queen Mary."

I do not see how we can undertake to sell machinery because, as you have so ably pointed out, we do not know that our machinery would be of any value to them without knowledge as to the character of engravings, etc. Certainly we do not know that our machinery would be of any economic advantage. I do not see how we can undertake to sublet labor. Their latest specifications make the same request for a proposal for labor as was present in their specifications of last year. I told Dr. Morales that I did not see how that could possibly be worked. We could not say to our labor that they will hereafter work in the Argentine, and turn them over to the tender mercies of some other employer and yet we continue to accept some responsibility for them. Morales replied that he would hire them direct, but their latest specifications do not show any change of thought on this subject.

Insofar as ink is concerned, I see no reason why you can not undertake to furnish them with ink. Again I assume you would want to know something about their engravings, machinery, etc., in determining ink formula. Last year, in response to their request, I told them that the subject of ink was of course an item that could be sold as merchandise.

I am writing Leng Roberts today in accordance with the enclosed, and can only await advice as to possible results that this letter may produce.

I have indicated in my telegram that all of our conversations and communications have been on the basis that they were free to elect whether the work be done at the plant of B.W.& Co. or the A.B.N.Co., New York. I have no doubt, in view of the present conditions existing, that they would favor carrying out any undertaking through you rather than with us in New York, so you will appreciate that this has been and still is thoroughly understood by us.

For your confidential information I would explain that yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Irigoyen, who has for a number of years been the Financial Attaché to the Argentine Embassy in this country. I have enjoyed a favorable acquaintance with him for a number of years. He is a very able man and I have every reason to believe that sooner or later he will occupy a very important governmental position in the Argentine. Personally I am inclined to guess that it might be the office of Minister of Finance.

He has been familiar with our endeavors since we first started to talk about the matter. He has made an exhaustive examination of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, and has told me that he reported to his Government that it was much too great for the Government to go into at this time. He has clearly shown right along that he favored the A.B.N.Co.'s participation.

He is likewise familiar with the relationship between B. W. & Co., and the A.B.N.Co.

He is familiar with the results of Dr. Morales' studies, and I am personally inclined to believe that he is not so much impressed with Morales' report. Before leaving he told me that he was going to write some of his observations to his Government. I think he is inclined to favor our creating a subsidiary Company for operating in the Argentine.

I told him that as I saw the picture, it seemed to me that the Minister of Finance should decide upon the sources of advice that he would have the most confidence in and if by chance that should be the A.B.N.Co., it did seem to me that some plan could be worked out that would be mutually advantageous.

I made it clear that the making of bank notes was an extremely serious matter and we could not participate in any arrangement that divided the authority. I pointed out the danger of buying plates separately - that no really responsble concern could undertake the furnishing of plates as an item of merchandise.

As stated before, he was very sympathetic to our general line of reasoning, and I am inclined to feel that before they go very far we should hear further from them.

I shall greatly welcome your reactions to all of the foregoing. I know that we are in mutual agreement as to the importance of this matter. I am convinced that if anything can be done it will develop through B. W.

You will in due course have to make some response to the Minister's request for tender. It is possible that you may develop further ideas through the London Office of Leng Roberts.

I shall be glad to get your ideas of further procedure.

With kindest regards,

Faithfully yours,

P.S. In our letter to Leng Roberts we refer to Mr.H.R.Treadwell's proposal. For your convenience I am enclosing an excerpt from his memorandum.

H.Leslie Hendriks,Esq.,
New Malden,
Surrey,
England.

Excerpt from Mr.H.R.Treadwell's memorandum to
Banco Central - January 21,1936

" Realizing the desire that Bank Notes be ultimately printed in the country for which they are issued the American Bank Note Co. and Bradbury,Wilkinson and Co.,Ltd.,would be pleased to have the opportunity of discussing such a plan which could be found mutually agreeable. Where it is the case that new Bank Notes are contemplated requiring new designs and engravings which have not as yet taken form it is quite necessary that this work be done and the completion of the issue be carried out in a plant where the personnel has been fully trained and operates under a system with which they are perfectly familiar. Such an organization takes considerable time to create.

A final result, of such an organization, would have to be brought about only after the work had been first planned, laid out and executed in the creating plant, and then gradually transferring to Buenos Aires that portion of the work that could be handled there. That this is possible is evidenced by the arrangements covering the manufacture of the Bank Notes for Canada. There is available in the New York plant of the American Bank Note Co. for the Canadian Company's use the entire organization, and the designs and engravings are prepared and forwarded to Ottawa for printing and finishing there. This arrangement was brought about gradually to the end that the benefits to be attained from the experience and trained organization of the A.B.N.Co. were transferred in a large measure to the plant in Ottawa. The executives as well as the skilled employees were trained in New York, and to-day constant visits are made between the two plants to assure the Ottawa plant of being kept advised of all the latest changes and improvements. In the Bank Note Industry an efficiently organized concern constantly is improving the various mechanical equipment, both to aid in greater economies and also for improvement as to time for the various operations as well as the quality of the work. The difficult problems arising from day to day are innumerable. Owing to the small demand for Bank Note equipment there are very few experts to be consulted. An organization formed for the printing of one country's Note issues only would find it impossible to employ the necessary number of employees to cover many problems arising. Not alone because of the cost,but after the first printing was completed there would be months intervening before the equipment would again be in use. A properly equipped plant in Buenos Aires would have to be used for the printing of additional work such as stamps , bonds, etc. if it was not to remain idle a considerable part of each year."

C. F. R.
MAR 13 1939

DUPLICATE SENT

March 9,1939

Original via air mail

Messrs.Leng,Roberts & Cía.(Ventas),S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We have your favor of February 16th, No.N-2633,Ref:Pr.129,enclosing translation of "Conditions of Tender" to be presented to the Director of Administration,Ministry of Finance, in connection with machinery,personnel and inks, for the printing of steel engraved bank notes.

However, we do not understand the reason for sending out this new request for tenders, when they are virtually identical with those of last year,excepting that the engraving item has been omitted. Has the Government arrived at an unalterable decision that they shall make the notes in the Casa de Moneda,irrespective of what the production may be and of all other possibilities?

We have heretofore explained to you in our letters of December 6,1937 and October 14,1938 with copy of letter to Dr.Morales of October 14,1938, our views on the subject of bank note protection. These views are the result of many years experience in the production of steel engraved notes for many of the world's governments. We know that the degree of protection to be derived from the use of steel engraved notes is directly proportionate to the quality of the steel engravings as revealed in the finished product. We further know that the quality of engraving

and printing is determined by the skill and experience of the organization that stands back of their creations.

Quite apart from any imputed self interest, I am convinced that you would be rendering a great service to the Banco Central and your Government if you could convince the responsible officials to further consider the possibility of having a source of supply of steel engraved notes of known quality, rather than to engage in an attempt to produce them in a governmental division, where the results could not be predetermined, and only after a very substantial capital outlay.

We have heretofore offered three plans for consideration:

not in our files - see ALS-files

1 - Plan proposed by our Mr.H.R.Treadwell in 1936,substantially embodied in his # memorandum to the Banco Central under date of January 21,1936, viz: have a two years' supply of notes designed, engraved and printed in their entirety at the plants of either the A.B.N.Co. in New York or B.W.& Co.,England,- the Company to institute immediate studies looking to the establishment of a branch in the Argentine to care for future needs.

2 - Furnish steel engraved and intaglio printed sheets of notes,to bear imprint "Casa de Moneda",- all other operations to be taken care of by the Casa de Moneda. (As outlined in our letter to Dr.Morales October 14,1938.)

3 - To establish an autonomous plant within Government premises and furnish notes at a price to be agreed upon for a term period.

Would it not be possible for you to discuss this question with the officials and bring about an opportunity for negotiations along these lines?

You will appreciate the fact that the new specifications for tender are substantially identical with those received last year,with the exception of the omission of the item on engravings. Our answer , therefore, would be the same as contained in our letters to you and Dr.Morales dated October 14,1938.

see Excerpt filed with a. L. S. letter to H. L. H.

We shall greatly appreciate your consideration of the foregoing and await your advice in the premises.

Yours very truly,

President.

P.S. As Mr.H.L.Hendriks of Bradbury,Wilkinson & Co. is perfectly conversant with all that has transpired between us on this subject and I having sent him a copy of this letter, I would appreciate it,because of the shortness of time,if you would send him a copy of your response to this letter.

c.c.to John Lane
(not on orig).

ALS/IW

FELIPE H. CARRERAS

COMMISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS

Ackgd 3/31/39

APR -3 1939

C.T.B. MAR 31 1939

Rosario, March 9, 1939

A.B.N.Co
N.Y.

Argentine Bank Note Co.

Dear Sirs:-

I take pleasure in writing you to ask you to kindly send me complete illustrated catalogues, pamphlets, etc. of all the different kinds of machinery which you manufacture at the present time for printing, lithographically and engraved, bank notes, bonds, stock certificates and documents of value of all kinds, postage and revenue stamps.

No doubt in addition to the machinery above mentioned for these special uses, you will have many other kinds and models for different classes of work. Should this be the case I would thank you to send me illustrated catalogues in connection therewith.

Awaiting to hear from you I beg to remain,

Yours, etc.

(sgd) .....

Address:

Mr. Felipe Honorario Carreras
Calle San Juan 518,
Rosario de Santa Fé
República Argentina.

(IW)

This letter shown to Mr. W. E. Smith. 3/31/39.

(W1)

Rosario, Motor y Esq.

C.T.B.

MAR 31 1933

A.B.N.Co

Y.N.

Dear Sirs:-

I take pleasure in writing you to ask you to kindly send me complete illustrated catalogues, pamphlets, etc. of all the different kinds of machinery which you manufacture at the present time for printing, lithographing and engraving, bank notes, bonds, stock certificates and documents of every of all kind, postage and revenue stamps.

No doubt in addition to the machinery above mentioned for these special uses, you will also have many other kinds and models for different classes of work. Should this be the case I would thank you to send me illustrated catalogues in connection therewith.

Awaiting to hear from you I beg to remain,

Yours, etc.

MAR 31 1933

A.B.N. CO. PURCHASING DEPT.

(Sgd) .....

Address:

Mr. Felipe Honorato Carreras
Calle San Juan 818,
Rosario de Santa Fe
Republica Argentina.

FELIPE H. CARRERAS

COMMISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS

MAR 31 1933

APR -3 1939

FELIPE H. CARRERAS

COMISIONES Y REPRESENTACIONES

SAN JUAN 518

TELÉFONO 27364

ROSARIO, Marzo 9 de 1939.-

American Bank Note Company
70-72 Broad Street
New York City
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Muy Señores mios:

Me es grato dirigirme a Vds. solicitándoles quieran tener el bién de enviarme catálogos ilustrados completos, folletos, etc. de todos los diferentes tipos de maquinarias que Vds. en la actualidad manufacturan para: imprimir, litográficas y grabaderas de billetes de banco, bonos, acciones y valores de todas clases, estampillas de correos e impuestos.-

No dudo que aparte de la maquinaria mencionada para esos usos especiales que acabo de nombrar Vds. tendrán muchos otros tipos o modelos para diversas clases de trabajos. Si fuera así les agradeceré me remitan catálogos ilustrados al respecto.-

Quedando a la espera de sus noticias, me complazco en saludar a Vds. muy atentamente.-

S. S. S.

FHC/LOG.-

Dirección:

Mr Felipe Honorio Carreras
Calle San Juan 518
Rosario de Santa Fé
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
A M
MAR 31 1939

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.
A M
MAR 31 1939

Original by "Airmail" - 17.3.39.
Copy per ss."Uruguay" - 17.3.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

Nº: N-2848
Ref: Pr.134

C.T.B. MAR 22 1939 C.T.B. MAR 23 1939

BUENOS AIRES 15th March, 1939.
RECONQUISTA 314

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sirs,

Bank Note Machinery.

We are attaching herewith a cutting from "La Nación" of the 9th instant with an article regarding the tender which has been called for bank note machinery, this article, we understand, having been furnished to this and other papers by the Minister of Finance.

Nothing has yet been decided by the Banco Central with regard to the designs for the new notes or as regards obtaining the plates. We saw the bank officials this afternoon and they tell us that this matter is still being studied by the Board of Directors but that no decision has been come to.

Although the Ministry of Finance is calling for tenders for thismachinery, nothing has yet been decided as regards to where this machinery will be installed as the project for putting up a new building for the Casa de Moneda is at present in abeyance and we understand that the Casa de Moneda are contemplating the possibility of finding some building which they could rent near to their present "local" with the idea of installing the new machinery there temporarily.

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & CIA (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT

Encl.1 cutting from
"La Nación".

cc. JL.

MAR 23 1939 RECEIVED

Original by "Airmail" - 17.3.39.
Copy per ss."Uruguay" - 17.3.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000 Nº: N-2848
Ref: Pr.134

C.T.B.
MAR 23 1939
MAR 22 1939

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We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

TAO/TT

Encl.1 cutting from
"La Nación".

cc. JL.

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.
MAR 22 1939

" LA NACION"
March 9,1939.

Translation

C. I. R.
MAR 23 1939

THE PRESENT BANK NOTES TO BE REPLACED

FOR THE PRINTING, THE STEEL ENGRAVING SYSTEM HAS BEEN ADOPTED

PURCHASE OF MACHINERY

THEY WILL OFFER GREATER SECURITY AGAINST FALSIFICATION AND WILL BE OF A HIGHER ARTISTIC STANDARD

To carry out the purpose announced some time ago, the Executive Power has decided to replace the bank notes in use for other which,besides offering greater security against falsification, will be of a higher artistic standard.

As will be recalled, with a view to adopting the most modern methods and technical processes for the new notes, the Director of the Casa de Moneda was commissioned to make a study in the United States and various European countries, of the systems used in the printing, the organization of the printing plant, and the machinery.

The studies made have induced the Ministry of Finance to adopt the steel engraving method for the printing of the proposed issue, which method is considered as the most secure and most artistic. This graphic process is so called as it is printed on a steel, or copper, plate, obtained by means of chiseling, which is done with a burin or special machines,and which grooves are then covered with ink , which is transferred to the paper by pressure, producing work which is characterized by a pronounced relief appearance of the impressions and by the clean cut lines, ornamental work and portraits.

For the purpose of getting greater security,and to render the making of imitations difficult or impossible, the steel engravings will be combined with protective polychrome underlying tints, which are not separable by means of filters.

The Banco Central de la Republica Argentina will plan the sizes, texts and vignettes of the notes, and will also provide the plates, the cost of which is of relative importance.

As the substitution of the present issue by the new notes requires the installation of special machinery in the plant of the Casa de Moneda,which is necessary for the system of steel plate engraving, the Director of that establishment gathered in the countries he visited, complete data respecting the most modern machinery,thereby enabling the Ministry of Finance to call for bids, invitations to tender having been sent to the most important houses specializing in the manufacture of machinery and installation for printing by the said system.

The invitation was sent expressly to the firms of Waterlow & Sons,Ltd., and Thomas de la Rue & Co.Limited of England; American Bank Note Company, R. Hoe & Co.,Inc., and Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co . of the United States. Köenig & Bauer of Germany; Edouard Lambert of France, and Genz & Cie.S.A. of Hungary. Furthmore, the terms of the call for bids have been given to firms in the country specializing in the importation of graphic material, and the Argentine Embassies abroad have been asked to send the conditions of the call for bids to other companies of recognized technical ability.

In the terms of the call for bids provision has been made for the new graphic plant to easily handle the normal renewal of the paper money and other similar work for the account of the State, especially the printing of debt bonds.

For the opening of the bids the Dirección de Administración of the Ministry of Finance has set the 20th of next month, it being hoped that the installation work of the printing plant can be undertaken in a short time, so as to start the replacement of the notes in circulation immediately.

(IW)

La Nación
9.3.39

SE SUBSTITUIRÁN LOS BILLETES DE BANCO ACTUALES

Para la impresión se adoptó el sistema de grabado en acero

COMPRA DE MÁQUINAS

Ofrecerán mayores seguridades contra las falsificaciones y más alta calidad artística

En cumplimiento del propósito que enunció hace algún tiempo, el Poder Ejecutivo ha resuelto substituir los billetes de banco en uso por otros que, además de ofrecer mayores seguridades contra las falsificaciones, sean de más alta calidad artística.

Como se recordará, con la mira de adoptar para la nueva emisión los métodos y procedimientos técnicos más modernos, se comisionó al director de la Casa de Moneda a fin de que estudiara en los Estados Unidos y en diversos países europeos los sistemas utilizados en el estampado, la organización de los talleres de impresión y la maquinaria.

Los estudios realizados han movido al Ministerio de Hacienda a adoptar para la impresión de la emisión proyectada el sistema de grabado en acero, considerado como el más seguro y el más artístico. Ese procedimiento gráfico es llamado así por imprimirse sobre una plancha de acero o cobre, obtenido mediante el cincelado que se hace a buril o máquinas especiales, y cuyas hendiduras o surcos se cubren de tinta que, por presión, se traslada al papel, produciendo un trabajo que se caracteriza por el pronunciado relieve que presentan las impresiones y por la nitidez de las líneas, ornamentos y retratos.

Con fines de mayor seguridad, y para dificultar o hacer imposibles las imitaciones, se combinarán los grabados en acero con fondos protectores policromos que no sean aislables mediante filtros.

El Banco Central de la República Argentina proyectará las figuras, leyendas y viñetas de los billetes y proveerá igualmente las planchas, cuyo costo es de relativa importancia.

Como la substitución de la emisión actual por los nuevos billetes exige montar los talleres de la Casa de Moneda con la maquinaria especial que requiere la impresión mediante el sistema de grabado sobre acero, el director de ese establecimiento recogió en los países visitados por él información completa respecto de la maquinaria más perfeccionada, poniendo al Ministerio de Hacienda en condiciones de llamar a la licitación de precios, a la que han sido invitadas a concurrir las casas más importantes especializadas en la fabricación de máquinas e instalaciones para imprimir por el referido sistema.

La invitación se ha dirigido expresamente a las fábricas Waterlow y Sons Limited y Thomas De la Rue & Co. Limited, de Inglaterra; American Bank Note Company, R. Hoe & Co. Inc. y Miehle Printing Press & Mfg. Co., de los Estados Unidos; Köenig & Bauer, de Alemania; Edouard Lambert, de Francia, y Genz & Cie., S. A., de Hungría. Además, se han entregado las bases de la licitación a firmas del país especializadas en la importación de material gráfico, y se ha pedido a las embajadas argentinas en el exterior que remitan las condiciones de la licitación a otras empresas de reconocida capacidad técnica.

En las bases de la licitación se ha previsto que las nuevas instalaciones gráficas puedan atender holgadamente la renovación normal del papel moneda y otros trabajos similares por cuenta del Estado, en especial la impresión de títulos de deuda.

Para la apertura de las propuestas, en la Dirección de Administración del Ministerio de Hacienda se ha señalado el 20 del mes próximo, esperándose que los trabajos de instalación de la planta impresora podrán efectuarse en breve tiempo, para iniciar inmediatamente la substitución de los billetes en circulación.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS	
-	Full-Rate Cablegram
LC	Deferred Cablegram
NLT	Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

7

MAR 2, 1939

1939 MAR 17 PM 1 11

Received at 40 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

MAR 18 1939

MA DHL49 FB

BAIRES 119 17 1747 VIA WU 1/50

NLT BANKNOTE NEWYORK AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO,
70-72 BROAD ST.

MXX RELET YOURS NINTH GOVERNMENT DECISION PRINT HERE UNALTERED AND UNALTERABLE STOP REGRET NONE OF YOUR THREE PLANS ACCEPTABLE STOP CONSIDER PROBABLE THAT AFTER TENDERS OPENED TWENTIETH APRIL THERE WILL BE A LONG DELAY BEFORE ANY CONTRACTS PLACED STOP IN ORDER NOT TO SHUT THE DOOR ON FUTURE

3/22/39

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS	
-	Full-Rate Cablegram
LC	Deferred Cablegram
NLT	Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

Received at 40 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

2/DHL49PG NLT BAN 50

NEGOTIATIONS STRONGLY URGE YOU PRESENT SOME OFFER FROM NEWYORK OR LONDON EVEN IF NOT STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMS OF TENDER STOP CAN YOU NOT OFFER AS PER GOVERNMENTS CONDITIONS SUBJECT TO BEING ENTRUSTED BY BANCOCENTRAL WITH SUPPLY OF ENGRAVINGS STOP IN VIEW PRESENT EXCHANGE SITUATION ADVISABLE ANY OFFER SHOULD

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1281

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS	
-	Full-Rate Cablegram
LC	Deferred Cablegram
NLT	Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

Received at 40 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

3/DHL49PG NLT BAN 19

BE FOR MMMMMMM MATERIAL TO BE SHIPPED FROM ENGLAND AND INVOICED IN STERLING STOP HAVE CABLED COPY TO BRADBANK

VENLENROB

Leng, Roberts & Cia. (Ventas) S.A.

Conf. sec'd 4/13 not filed

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Original by "Airmail" - 18.3.39.
Copy per ss."E. Prince"- 25.3.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB"

U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

Nº: N-2870
Ref: Pr.129

BUENOS AIRES
RECONQUISTA 314

17th March, 1939.

C.I.A. MAR 30 1939

A.L.S. MAR 23 1939

A. L. Schomp, Esq.,
President, American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW RYOK.

Dear Sir,

We thank you for your favour of the 9th instant, received yesterday, and confirm telegram sent you this afternoon, copy of which we have also cabled to our London Office for advice to Mr. Hendriks.

The reason for the issue of this new call for tenders is that Doctor García Morales when he presented his report on his return here requested that the Ministry call for tenders officially from all the firms he had visited in order to give everyone a chance to reconsider or improve their offers. The item for the engravings was omitted as this is a matter to be decided by the Board of the Banco Central.

As advised you in our cable, the Government's decision is unaltered as regards that the new notes must be printed in the Argentine and we regret therefore that none of the three plans which you sumarize in your letter are acceptable.

Dr. García Morales tells us that he feels quite confident that offers will be submitted at the tender of the 20th April in accordance with the Government's requirements, but we feel that it will no doubt take some time before any contract is placed as it will take time to study the different offers and to arrive at a decision as to where to instal the machinery, as mentioned in our letter N-2848 of the 15th.

We have asked you in our cable if it is not possible for you to present some kind of offer, even if it is not strictly in accordance with the conditions of the tender, or alternatively if you could not see your way to submit an offer on what the Government are asking for, perhaps making this subject to the Banco Central entrusting you with the preparation of the original engravings.

Owing to present restrictions on the amount of exchange available for imports from the United States, we feel that if you should decide to make any offer it would be advisable for this to cover the supply of materials to be shipped from England and for payment to be in sterling.

Awaiting news of your decision,

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT
cc.Mr. H.L.Hendriks
cc JL

C.I.R. MAR 23 1939

March 22,1939

Original via air mail

Messrs.Long,Roberts & Cía.(Ventas)S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

Many thanks for your telegram of March 17th, reading:-

"Relet yoursninth Government decision print here unaltered and unalterable.Stop.Regret none of your three plans acceptable.Stop.Consider probable that after tenders opened twentieth April there will be a long delay before any contracts placed.Stop.In order not to shut the door on future negotiations strongly urge you present some offer from New York or London, even if not strictly in accordance with terms of tender. Stop.Can you not offer as per Government's conditions, subject to being entrusted by Banco Central with supply of engravings.Stop.In view present exchange situation advisable any offer should be for material to be shipped from England and invoiced in Sterling.Stop.Have cabled copy to Bradbank."

---

which I appreciate, and have also just received your letter of the 15th, with clipping enclosed.

I am planning to sail for London on Friday of this week. I will then have a meeting with B.W.& Co., and you will undoubtedly hear further from that source.

Yours very truly,

President.

c.c.to John Lane
(not on orig)

AIS/IW

C. F. R.
MAR 23 1939

Mar. 23-1939

Argentine Bank Notes.

ARGENTINE BANK'S REPORT

Ratio of Gold Reserve to Notes in Circulation Increases

BUENOS AIRES, March 22.—The fortnightly statement of the Central Bank of Argentina for March 15, issued today, showing that the ratio of the gold reserve to notes in circulation rose from 112.81 per cent on Feb. 28 to 113.93 per cent on March 15. The reserve ratio of gold to notes and sight liabilities increased from 75.18 to 77.32 per cent in the same time.

Following are the figures for the two dates, in paper pesos:

	Feb. 28	March 15
Gold at home	1,224,417,645	1,224,417,645
Gold at home (Exten. of For. Ex. Fund)	.....	.....
Gold abroad & For. Exchange	69,534,831	66,660,661
Negot. Govt. Sec.	425,847,681	425,827,723
Other assets	632,640,015	624,802,093
Note circulation	1,146,121,940	1,133,211,900
Deposits—		
Member	435,538,681	365,074,184
Government	137,619,697	169,115,488
Others	1,060,679	1,253,647
*Part. Cert. Cons. Treas. Bonds	160,250,000	137,650,000
Other liabilities	471,849,175	535,402,903

*Participation certificates represent subscriptions by member banks to 3 per cent Consolidated Treasury bonds. The certificates can be discounted with the Central Bank.

C. F. R.
APR -3 1939

March 31,1939

Sr. Felipe Honorario Carreras
Calle San Juan 518,
Rosario de Santa Fé,
República Argentina.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of March 9th we have to inform you that we are unable to comply with your request, as we do not sell machinery or equipment for the uses you mention, nor for any others.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department

CTB/IW

from: ROBERTS, MEYNELL & CO. "Weekly Bulletin" .....

C.I.R. APR 18 1939

March 31, 1939

CENTRAL BANK GENERAL MEETING

Buenos Aires: The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank was held yesterday and the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December last were duly adopted (see News-Bulletin No. 199).

Of the Directors who were due to retire at the 31st May next, Sr. Cosme Massini Ezcurra, Sr. Eduardo Grane and Mr. R.W. Roberts (of Roberts, Meynell & Co.) were re-elected for a further period of three years; while Mr. R.A. McWilliam (of the Bank of London & South America) was elected a Director for three years in the place of Mr. John Welsh (of the same Bank), who was not eligible for re-election.

UNION TELEFONICA
31 - RETIRO 5000

DIREC. TELEGRAFICA
"VENLENROB"

Original by "Airmail" - 21.4.39.
Copy per ss."N. Prince"-21.4.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

Nº: N-3105
Ref: Pr.129.

314-RECONQUISTA-314

C. A. MAY 15 1939

BUENOS AIRES 19th April, 1939.

APR 26 1939

A. L. Schomp, Esq.,
President, American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

We have pleasure in enclosing herewith copy of Mr. Owen's letter to Mr. Hendriks in reply to his two letters of the 4th instant, copies of which we understand are in your possession.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT

Encl. Letters Nos. N-3102
& N-3092.

cc. Mr. Hendriks.
cc. JL.

Original by "Airmail" - 20.4.39.
Copy per ss."Cap Arcona" - 22.4.39.

Nº: N-3102.
Ref: Pr.129.

C. P. R.
MAY 15 1939

19th April, 1939.

H. L. Hendriks, Esq.,
c/o Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.,
New Malden, Surrey,
England.

A.L.S.
APR 26 1939

Dear Hendriks,

Many thanks for yours of the 4th instant supplementing your official letter of the same date.

This is only a short letter to let you know that after consulting with Mr. Meynell we are presenting a letter to the Minister of Finance early tomorrow as per copy attached.

Yesterday afternoon I showed a draft of the attached letter to Dr, García Morales in order to obtain his approval before presenting it, and he said that he had no objection whatever to our writing it but that he could assure us that the proposal outlined by us could not possibly be considered by the Government.

Dr. García Morales told me that he was sure that at least three complete offers would be presented at the tender tomorrow, one of these being from De la Rue and the other two I understand from German firms. He showed me an offer he had received from De la Rue when he was in London which he stated was complete and entirely in accordance with a letter he addressed to them then similar to the letter he wrote you. This proposal of De la Rue's was printed and bound in blue Russian leather with gold lettering and with a photograph of every machine offered and most complete details with regard to engravings, printing, inks, personnel, etc. Mr. Loopuyt of De la Rue's is here at present.

Dr. García Morales told me that the work of building the new Casa de Moneda will be commenced very soon and he stated that the Minister of Finance had assured him that $ 5,000,000 would be available and that a further $5,000,000 would be voted later.

By an early mail we shall be writing you further when we have had a reply from the Minister and have had an opportunity of talking to the Banco Central officials.

Yours sincerely,

TAO/TT

cc. ~~Mr. Schomp~~
cc. JL.

Encl.Letter N-3092

TRANSLATION

No.N.-3092
Ref:. Pr. 129

C. E. R. MAY 15 1939

April 19,1939

A.L.S. APR 26 1939

His Excellency
The Minister of Finance of the Nation,
In His Department.

Excellency:-

With reference to the private call for bids which is to take place on the 20th instant, for the installation of a bank note printing and finishing department, we have to inform you that we have received letters from the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and from Bradbury,Wilkinson & Co.,Ltd. of New Malden, Surrey,England, advising that they have given the matter every consideration it merits.

Our principals request us to express to the Argentine Government their keenest desire to cooperate so far as possible in the installation, in this country, of a modern plant for the production of bank notes by the system of steel engraving, as they had the pleasure of stating previously to the Director of the Casa de Moneda and to the authorities of the Banco Central de la República Argentina.

The American Bank Note Company and Bradbury,Wilkinson & Co.,Ltd. are not manufacturers of machinery and apparatus for sale, but for use in their own plants, and they therefore regret being unable to submit an offer in accordance with the specification sheet received.

Nevertheless, should the Government not receive proposals from this call for bids , that would be considered satisfactory, our principals are very anxious to have an opportunity to go into, with the authorities, the possibilities of installing in the country a plant for the steel engraving of bank notes and other documents of value on the following, or similar bases:

lst) An amalgamated Argentine Company would be formed, which would install complete equipment in the building of the Casa de Moneda of the Nation or

in any other place indicated by the authorities.

2) The company to be autonomous and would be controlled from the technical point of view, by the American Bank Note Company and Bradbury,Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. Expert personnel to be brought from England or North America and argentine operators would be used so far as possible. The foreign expert personnel to be renewed periodically, with the object of always keeping the personnel in the country familiarized with the latest technical developments.

3) The Company to furnish the Government, or the Banco Central de la República Argentina, with notes in sheets or finished notes, at a price per 1000 and for a term of years to be agreed upon.

4) In some unforeseen event, the supplying of the notes would not be stopped, for they would temporarily be furnished from England or the United States.

5) The paper for the notes could be supplied to the company by the Government or by the Banco Central de la República Argentina.

6) The numbering of the notes and the signatures could be handled by the Casa da Moneda, if so desired.

7) The designs and original engravings to be prepared in the United States or in England, and the printing plates would be made in Buenos Aires.

8) Technical Directors of the American Bank Note Company or of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.Ltd. would make periodical visits to the Company in Buenos Aires.

9) A similar system of control would be installed as is in operation in the plant of Bradbury,Wilkinson & Co.Ltd. , in New Malden,Surrey,England.

10) The company to pay rent for the place it would occupy in the Casa de Moneda or in some other premises, and would also pay for the consumption of electric light and power.

11) The contract to be for a term of 15 to 20 years.

On the bases outlined the Argentine government would derive the following advantages:

a) It would not have to invest any capital in the purchase of machinery and costly apparatus.

b) It would be assured that all the equipment would be constantly kept up-to-date, with all the improvements known to technical experts.

c) It would have the assurance of an uninterrupted supply of notes, even in unforeseen accidents.

d) It would obtain the best possible engravings, produced by two organizations of world repute in the art of printing notes by the "Taille douce" (steel engraving) system.

d) It would assure the gradual training of Argentine personnel to eventually take over the plant in case the Government should so desire upon termination of the contract.

If this proposition should merit the consideration of the Argentine Government we place ourselves entirely at your disposal to go into it further and a Director or Technical Directors of the American Bank Note Company or of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.Ltd. would be pleased to come to Buenos Aires.

We beg to remain, Your Excellency, with our most distinguished consideration,

Leng, Roberts & Cía. (Ventas) S.A.

(IW)

C.N.R.
MAY 15 1939

Nº: N-3092
Ref: Pr.129.

Abril 19 de 1939.

A.L.S.
APR 26 1939

Exmo. Señor Ministro de Hacienda de la Nación,
S/D.

Exmo. Señor,

Con referencia al llamado a licitación privada para el día 20 del corriente, para la instalación de un Departamento de estampado y acabado de billetes de banco, cúmplenos comunicarle que hemos recibido cartas de la American Bank Note Company, de Nueva York, y de Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., de New Malden, Surrey, Inglaterra, manifestando que han estudiado este proyecto con toda la atención que merece.

Nuestros representados nos encargan de expresar al Gobierno argentino su más vivo deseo de cooperar en todo lo posible en la instalación en el país de un taller moderno para la producción de billetes de banco por el sistema de grabado en acero, como han tenido el placer de manifestar anteriormente al Señor Director de la Casa de Moneda y a las autoridades del Banco Central de la República Argentina.

La American Bank Note Company y Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. no son fabricantes de máquinas y aparatos para la venta sino para uso en sus propios talleres, y por consiguiente lamentan que no les es posible someter oferta de acuerdo al Pliego de Condiciones recibido.

Sin embargo, si el Gobierno no recibiera propuestas en esta licitación que resulten satisfactorias, nuestros representados están muy ansiosos de tener una oportunidad de examinar con las autoridades las posibilidades de instalar en el país talleres para el grabado en acero de billetes de banco y otros valores sobre las bases siguientes o similares:

1) Se formaría una compañía argentina mixta la cual instalaría un equipo completo en el edificio de la Casa de Moneda de la Nación o en cualquier otro local indicado por las autoridades.

2) Esta compañía sería autónoma y controlada desde el punto de vista técnico por la American Bank Note Company y Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. Se traería personal experto de Inglaterra o Norte América y se emplearían operarios argentinos en la medida que fuera posible. El personal experto extranjero sería renovado periódicamente con el fin de tener siempre en el país personal familiarizado con los últimos adelantos de la técnica.

3) La compañía proveería al Gobierno, o al Banco Central de la República Argentina, billetes en hojas o terminados a un precio por millar y por un período de años a convenirse.

4) En el caso de cualquier imprevisto la provisión de billetes no sería suspendida, pues se proveerían provisoriamente de inmediato de Inglaterra o Estados Unidos.

5) El papel para los billetes podría ser provisto a la compañía por el Gobierno o por el Banco Central de la República Argentina.

6) La numeración de los billetes y las firmas podrían ser agregadas por la Casa de Moneda si así se deseara.

7) Los diseños y grabados originales serían preparados en los Estados Unidos o en Inglaterra y las planchas para la impresión se harían en Buenos Aires.

8) Directores técnicos de la American Bank Note Company o de Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. harían visitas periódicas a la compañía en Buenos Aires.

9) Se instalaría un sistema de control similar al que está en operación en los talleres de Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., en New Malden, Surrey, Inglaterra.

10) La compañía pagaría alquiler por el local que ocupara en la Casa de Moneda o en otra parte, y pagaría

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Nº: N-3092

Exmo. Sr. Ministro de Hacienda de la Nación. 19.4.39.

igualmente el consumo de electricidad para luz y fuerza.

11) El contrato sería por un período de 15 a 20 años.

En las bases bosquejadas el Gobierno argentino tendría las siguientes ventajas:

a) No tener que invertir ningún capital en la compra de máquinas y aparatos costosos.

b) Estaría asegurado que todo el equipo se mantendría constantemente al día con todas las mejoras conocidas por la técnica.

c) Tendría la seguridad de una provisión ininterrumpida de billetes aún en caso de accidentes imprevistos.

d) Obtendría los mejores grabados posibles producidos por dos empresas de reconocida fama mundial en el arte de la impresión de billetes por el sistema "taille douce".

e) Se aseguraría el adiestramiento paulatino de personal argentino para hacerse cargo eventualmente de los talleres en el caso de que el Gobierno así deseara al término del contrato.

Si esta proposición mereciera la consideración del Gobierno argentino quedamos enteramente a su disposición para ampliarla y un Director o Directores técnicos de la American Bank Note Company o de Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. tendrían placer en hacer una visita a Buenos Aires.

Nos complacemos en saludar a V.E. con nuestra consideración más distinguida.-

TAO/TT

LEHG, ROGERS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

UNION TELEFONICA
31 - RETIRO 5000

DIREC. TELEGRAFICA
"VENLENROB"

Original by "Airmail" - 21.4.39.
Copy per s.s."N. Prince"21.4.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

Nº: N-3114
Ref:Pr.101

314-RECONQUISTA-314

C.T.B. APR 26 1939

C.T.B. APR 27 1939

BUENOS AIRES 20th April, 1939.

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Dear Sirs,

For your information we have pleasure in attaching herewith a cutting from the "Buenos Aires Herald" of the 19th instant reporting the final appearance of the long expected Government Decree for the issue of 1, 2 and 50 centavos coins.

You will note that it is proposed to issue a 1 Peso coin later on if the 50 centavos coin meets with public approval.

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & CIA. (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT

Encl. Cutting from
B. A. Herald.

cc. JL.

BUENOS AIRES HERALD — Wednesday, April 19, 1939

ERS BAD YEAR

NEW MONEY TO BE ISSUED

Coins to Fill Gaps in Commercial Requirements

APR 27 193

50, 2 and ONE CENT PIECES

BY a decree issued yesterday through the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank was authorised to instruct the Mint to make coins of 0.50, 0.02 and 0.01 centavos in order to fulfil the needs of commerce and industry in general. It is considered that there is need of a 0.50 centavos coin in order to fill the gap between the present 0.20 centavos and the one peso bill. With regard to the 0.02 and 0.01 centavo coins, the old issues of large copper coins have gradually dropped out of usage due, it is stated, to their ungainly size and comparatively heavy weight.

The new 0.50 centavo coin will be of purely nickel, will weigh six grammes and have a diameter of 24 millimetres.

The 0.02 and 0.01 cent coins will be 95 parts copper, four parts tin and 1 part zinc; they will weight 3.333 and 2 grammes respectively and be 20 and 16 millimethes in diameter respectively.

One one side they will bear the arms of the Republic and the inscription "República Argentina" and the date; on the other, the bust and symbol of Liberty, the word "Liberty" and the value of the coin. The first minting will be 10 million coins of each denomination.

The issue of new coins will be accomplished without interfering with the actual total of subsidiary money in circulation, and at a later date it is proposed to mint one peso coins.

Original by "Airmail" - 21.4.39.
Copy per s.s."N. Prince"21.4.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cia. (VENTAS) S.A.

314-RECONQUISTA-314

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NEW YORK, U.S.A.

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Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & CIA. (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT

Encl. Cutting from
B. A. Herald.

cc. JL.

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD ST.

FOREIGN DEPT.
A. B. N. CO.
APR 26 1939

Original by "Airmail" - 24.4.39.
Copy per s.s."Uruguay"- 28.4.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

Nº: N-3137
Ref: Pr.129.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

BUENOS AIRES 20th April, 1939.
RECONQUISTA 314

A.L.S.
APR 29 1939

A. L. Schomp, Esq.,
President, American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK, U S.A.

Dear Sir,

We have pleasure in enclosing herewith copy of Mr. Owen's letter to Mr. Hendriks of today's date, together with news cuttings referred to therein.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT

Encl. Letter N-3117 and
news cuttings.

cc. Mr. Hendriks
cc. JL.

RECEIVED

Original by "Airmail" - 24.4.39.
Copy per s.s."Uruguay"- 28.4.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A. Nº: N-3137

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000 Ref: Pr.129.

Buenos Aires 20th April, 1939.

Recoleta 314

APR 29 1939

A. L. Schomp, Esq.,
President, American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK, U S.A.

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We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

TAO\TT

Encl.Letter N-3117 and
news cuttings.

cc. Mr. Hendriks
cc. TL.

APR 29 1939

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

RECEIVED

Original by "Airmail" - 23.4.39
Copy per s.s."Cap Arcona"- 22.4.39.

Nº: N-3117
Ref: Pr.129.

C. F. R.
MAY 15 1939

20th April, 1939.

H. L. Hendriks, Esq.,
c/o Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.,
New Malden, Surrey,
England.

Dear Hendriks,

Confirming my letter Nº N-3102 of the 19th instant, we presented our letter to the Minister of Finance at noon today when the Ministry offices opened, and at 3 o'clock I went and was present at the opening of the tenders. We presented at the tender a short letter stating that we had been advised by the American Bank Note Company and by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. that they regretted they could not submit an offer at present.

Thomas De la Rue & Co. Ltd. - Mr. Loopuyt, of De la Rue's, was there accompanied by De la Rue's Argentine agent, Robert E. Trillia, and presented De la Rue's proposal, which was a replica of the proposal they had given Dr. García Morales in London but bound in sky-blue leather this time instead of dark blue. Their offer comprised:

4 Rotary Presses, at	£ 5,814.0.0	each.
1 Transfer Press	" 1,000.0.0	
1 Calender	" 375.0.0	
13 Guillotines, at	" 28.0.0	each.
Total	£24,995.0.0.	

Cost of drawings and engravings for	
7 notes, at £ 600 each	£ 4,200.0.0
20 plates	" 800.0.0
Sizing Machine	" 260.0.0
Say 19,000 kilos of ink at	
7/3d. per kilo	" 6,887.10.0

Delivery of the machines to commence within 9 months of signing of contract.

Payment, 25% one month after the machines have been installed in the Casa de Moneda and the other three payments of 25% at different periods.

They undertake to furnish the necessary personnel in accordance with conditions of the tender, but we did not have an opportunity of taking a note of the cost of this.

Accompanying their offer were drawings of suggested designs for the face and back of a note. On the face, to the left, there was a drawing of the head of San Martin and to the right a space left for

N°: N-3117

H. L. Hendriks, Esq. 20.4.39.

a watermarked head. The design for the back was a view of the Andes.

They established as a condition that the Argentine Government would not use this machinery to print notes for other countries.

Ganz - The General Electric Co. presented an offer on behalf of Ganz, of Hungary, from which we were able to extract the following figures:

3 Presses	£	15,420.0.0.
3 Converter groups for electric heating	"	699.0.0.
3 Automatic driers	"	15,420.0.0.
1 Planing machine	"	692.0.0.

Other incomplete offers were presented by Kurt, Berger & Co. representing Koenig & Baur, and other Continental firms, and also an offer of one or two machines from Chapman of the U.S.

De la Rue's appeared to be the only complete offer presented, and I shall be writing you shortly again with information as to what decision the Government are likely to come to.

I attach cuttings from "La Prensa" and "Buenos Aires Herald" of today, from which you will see that a Decree has been signed by the Government authorising the Casa de Moneda to proceed with the construction of their new building.

Another Decree was issued concurrently by the Government establishing a period of three months for the exchange of notes still in circulation corresponding to issues prior to the 20th of September 1897. According to an estimate prepared by the Banco Central the amount of these notes is $4,650,000 and the Bank consider that practically all the notes can be considered as lost and will never be presented for exchange. The profit the Government will make in this exchange will be credited to the Casa de Moneda towards the first cost of the new building.

Yours sincerely,

TAO/TT

cc. Mr. Schomp.
cc. JL.

Encls. Cuttings from "La Prensa"
& "B. A. Herald" of 20.4.39.

BUENOS AIRES HERALD — Thursday, April 20, 1939.

MEDITERRANEAN

NEW "MINT" TO BE BUILT

MAY 15 1939

Present "Casa de Moneda" Out of Date

CONSTRUCTION IN NEW PORT

DECREES issued through the Ministry of Finance yesterday provide for the building of new premises for the National Mint, ground for which has already been reserved in the New Port. The new building will allow for the installation of new and modern machinery for the printing from steel engravings of a new series of bills of various denominations which are in due course to replace the existing ones.

The old "Casa de Moneda," built in 1881, is now considered out of date and far too small to take care of the increasing demands of the nation's monetary system and the production of the new bills which have been decided upon after long and serious studies of the various systems in practise in European countries.

It is proposed to finance the new building and its installations from the balance of bills corresponding to the issues made between October 4, 1883, and January 8, 1894, inclusive, which are not presented at the Central Bank of the Nation in exchange for new ones within a period of three months dating from April 20, 1939.

In order, however, that owners of such bills shall not be the losers thereby after the period above stipulated, the Central Bank will continue to exchange such bills with funds taken from the National Treasury.

A subsidiary decree authorises the Mint authorities to call for plans for the new building from 15 qualified architects resident in the country, whose only retribution will be the fixed sum of $3,000, with the exception of the architect whose plans are accepted and who will be placed in charge of the construction and receive in payment thereof a sum equivalent to 4 per cent. of the total cost thereof.

If eventually it is decided not to build the building, the architect whose plans have been accepted will receive $10,000 as indemnity; in the event of the work being suspended after the plans and specifications have been completed, the indemnity will be $20,000; if work is suspuended after the commencement of actual construction, the indemnity will be 4 per cent. of the cost of that part already completed.

EXTRACTS from
"La Prensa" Thursday, April 20,1939

File Argentine

Translation

AUTHORIZATION HAS BEEN GIVEN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BUILDING FOR THE CASA DE MONEDA

C. F. R. MAY 15 1939

In it will be done the printing of the new bank notes

As we reported in due course, it was the intention of the Executive Power, as stated on repeated occasions, to improve the quality of the notes at present in circulation, by replacing them with others printed in accordance with modern methods. Besides, he contemplated the necessity of acquiring the mechanical equipment to undertake this work, and Congress on its part, has authorized the replacement of the fiduciary paper.

Yesterday, the President of the Nation signed 3 decrees pertaining to this matter, completing the monetary measures by authorizing the coinage of metal coins of 1,2 and 50 centavos.

EXCHANGE OF THE ISSUES OF THE PAST CENTURY

By one of these decrees the time of 3 months is fixed, counting from today, for the Banco Central to stop changing notes of the issues of the past century, prior to the law No.3505, of September 20,1907.

x x x x

THE CASA DE MONEDA AND THE NEW NOTES

By another decree pertaining to the foregoing the Casa de Moneda is authorized to construct its new building, on the piece of land granted by decree of June 18,1937, situated in the zone of the new port,- as also to open the necessary credit for this work and the acquisition and installation of the bank note printing presses.

To finance the construction, acquisition and installation expenses, the Banco Central is to open an account entitled: "Reemplazo de las emisiones actuales de billetes" (Replacement of the present note issues), in which will be deposited the balance of the notes not exchanged, as mentioned in the foregoing decree, as also the balance of the notes issued by the Caja de Conversion not presented for exchange up to the end of the period established by Law No.12160.

THE CONSIDERATIONS -

This last decree is preceded by extensive considerations, in which are observed the need for replacing the present issue of paper currency,by new notes which will offer to the public the greatest guarantees as to their genuineness, fitness for use and artistic quality, which requisites can be obtained

by means of printing the notes from steel engraved plates, combined with anti-photogenic tints.

x x x x

The present building of the Casa de Moneda, it is added, does not permit the possibility of enlarging its plant, so that it becomes necessary to construct a new one, and the funds necessary for the financing thereof " have been provided for by articles 5th and 6th of the Law 12160, in establishing that of the balance of the notes which have not been presented for exchange within the time fixed, the cost of replacement is to be deducted from the entire present issue of notes, so as to transfer the remainder to the reserve fund of the Instituto Movilizador (Mobilizing Institute).

X X X X X

THE COMPETITION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING

The third decree pertains to the authorization given to the Casa de Moneda to hold a competition for plans for the construction of its new building. 15 qualified architects will be invited to participate, and who reside in this country, whose sole recompense will be the sum of 3,000 Pesos, except the one whose plans obtain the first prize and are adopted for the construction of the plant.

x x x x

The qualifying of the plans will be left to a Board consisting of the Director of the Casa de Moneda and a representative of the Ministry of Public Works, one from the Ministry of Finance, one from the Banco Hipotecario Nacional, and by the Dean of the Faculty of Engineers.

CALL FOR BIDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MACHINERY

On the other hand, today, at the 15th hour, the bidding will be held in the Ministry of Finance for the purchase of the machinery to be used for the printing of new bank notes. Invitations have been sent for the purpose, as will be recalled, to 24 foreign companies.

(IW)

with Levy Roberts letter 7/10/39
TKHH

LA PRENSA — JUEVES 20 DE ABRIL DE 1939

Autorizóse la Construcción de un Edificio para la Casa de Moneda

En él se hará efectiva la impresión de los nuevos billetes de banco

Según informamos oportunamente, era propósito del Poder Ejecutivo, enunciado en reiteradas ocasiones, mejorar la calidad de los billetes monetarios actualmente en circulación, sustituyéndolos por otros impresos de acuerdo con procedimientos modernos. Además contempló la necesidad de adquirir los elementos mecánicos para realizar esa operación y el Congreso autorizó, por su parte, la renovación del papel fiduciario.

Ayer firmó el presidente de la Nación tres decretos relacionados con esta cuestión y complementan las medidas de orden monetario adoptadas al autorizar la acuñación de monedas de uno, dos y cincuenta centavos.

Canje de emisiones del siglo pasado—

Por uno de ellos se fija un plazo de tres meses, a partir de hoy, para que el Banco Central de término al canje de billetes de las emisiones del siglo pasado, anteriores a la ley número 3505, del 20 de septiembre de 1897.

De acuerdo con el decreto, se considerarán perdidos, en el caso de no presentarse dentro de aquel plazo, los billetes emitidos y autorizados por las leyes números 1334, 2216, 2707, 2713, 2822, 2841, 2842 y 3062, de los años 1883, 1887, 1890, 1891 y 1894. El Banco procederá a reemisión en las cantidades correspondientes a los billetes subsidiarios y de denominaciones mayores, ingresándolos en la cuenta "Reemplazo de las emisiones actuales de billetes", cuya apertura se dispone por otro decreto, a los efectos de financiar los gastos de construcción de un nuevo edificio para la Casa de Moneda, adquisición de máquinas y su instalación.

Un tercer artículo de este decreto autoriza al Banco Central para continuar en el canje de los billetes indicados con posterioridad a la fecha mencionada antes y con recursos tomados de la cuenta de la Tesorería General de la Nación, dentro de los plazos establecidos por la ley número 12160.

En las consideraciones que preceden al decreto, recuerda el Poder Ejecutivo, que a juicio del Banco Central, de los 4.650.000 pesos, importe nominal de los billetes de las emisiones del siglo pasado, la casi totalidad puede considerarse perdida, no sólo por ser notorio que esos billetes no aparecen más en la circulación pública, sino también por lo exiguo de las cantidades presentadas al canje en los últimos años.

La Casa de Moneda y los nuevos billetes—

Por otro decreto relacionado con el anterior, se autoriza a la Casa de Moneda para construir su nuevo edificio, en la fracción de terreno fiscal concedido por decreto de 18 de junio de 1937, y ubicado en la zona del nuevo puerto, como así también a la apertura del crédito necesario para ese trabajo y la adquisición e instalación de las nuevas maquinarias impresoras de billetes.

Para financiar los gastos de construcción, adquisición e instalación, dice, el Banco Central abrirá una cuenta titulada "Reemplazo de las emisiones actuales de billetes", en la que ingresará el saldo de los billetes no canjeados, según lo estipula el decreto anterior, así como el saldo de los billetes emitidos por la Caja de Conversión no presentados al canje al terminar los plazos establecidos en la ley número 12160.

Las consideraciones—

Este último decreto está precedido de extensas consideraciones, en las cuales se observa la necesidad de reemplazar la actual emisión de papel moneda, por nuevos billetes que ofrezcan al público las mayores garantías de legitimidad, aptitud para el uso y calidad artística, cuyos requisitos se pueden obtener mediante la impresión de billetes por el sistema de grabado sobre acero, combinado con fondos antifotográficos.

También se recuerda que el Banco Central ha reemplazado provisionalmente parte de la emisión de la ex Caja de Conversión, por billetes iguales con distinta leyenda, hasta tanto la Casa de Moneda dispusiera de los elementos necesarios para imprimir nuevos signos monetarios con procedimientos más perfectos. El edificio actual de la Casa de Moneda. —se agrega— on admite la posibilidad de ampliar sus talleres, por lo cual es necesario construir uno nuevo, y los fondos necesarios para financiar esa operación "han sido previstos por los artículos 5º y 6º de la ley 12160, al establecer que del saldo de los billetes que no se hayan presentado al canje dentro de los plazos fijados, se deducirá el costo de reemplazo de toda la emisión actual de billetes, para transferir el remanente al fondo de reserva del Instituto Movilizador. En el plazo de tres meses, fijado a partir de hoy, —añade— se podrá establecer la cifra definitiva de los billetes de dichas emisiones no presentadas al canje.

El concurso para construcción del edificio—

Finalmente el tercer decreto del Poder Ejecutivo, originado como los anteriores en el Ministerio de Hacienda, autoriza a la Casa de Moneda para llamar a concurso de planos para la construcción de su nuevo edificio. Serán invitados a participar del mismo, quince arquitectos calificados, residentes en el país, quienes recibirán como única retribución la cantidad de 3.000 pesos, excepto aquél cuyos planos obtengan el primer premio y se adopten para construcción de la fábrica.

Este profesional dirigirá la obra y será retribuido con el 4 por ciento de su importe.

En el caso de no ejecutarse la obra se le pagará la cantidad de 10.000 pesos; si se la suspendiese, después de llenadas todas las condiciones de la licitación, se le liquidarán 20.000; y si la suspensión se hiciera efectiva una vez iniciados los trabajos, se le pagará el 4 por ciento de lo ejecutado.

La calificación de los planos estará a cargo de una junta integrada por el director de la Casa de Moneda y un representante del Ministerio de Obras Públicas, otro del Ministerio de Hacienda, otro del Banco Hipotecario Nacional y por el decano de la Facultad de Ingeniería.

Licitación para la compra de máquinas—

Por otra parte, hoy, a las 15, se realizará, en el Ministerio de Hacienda, la licitación para la compra de las máquinas destinadas a la impresión de nuevos billetes de banco. Han sido invitadas a la misma, como se recordará, 24 firmas extranjeras.

...lletin No. 198). A separate doc... was also
...d by the Danish and Argentine representatives by which
provisions of the agreement equally apply to Iceland.

NEW ARGENTINE COINS

Buenos Aires: By a Government decree issued yesterday, the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic has been authorized to mint new 1, 2 and 50 centavo coins. The 1 and 2 centavo coins, which will be 95 parts copper, are intended to take the place of the existing coins of the same denominations, which have practically dropped out of usage, owing, it is supposed, to their clumsiness. The proposed 50-centavo coin, which is to be of pure nickel and of 24 millimetre diameter, is an innovation. If it proves successful, it may be decided to mint 1-peso coins as well later on.

The total present amount of subsidiary coinage is not to be increased, and the new coins will therefore only be issued in substitution of existing currency.

C. F. R.
MAY 15 1939

C. I. T.
APR 27 1939

April 26, 1939.

Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Cia. (Ventas) S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We were very much interested in reading the clipping pertaining to the new coins, which you sent us with your letter of the 20th and for which we thank you.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

JWB:grl

Apr. 27, 1939

LETTER ... from H.L.H. ..... of above date ....

not rec'd for filing

1719

SEE ... A.L.S. ack. 5/11/39

C. F. R.
MAY 15 1939

May 11, 1939

Dear Leslie:

Re: Banco Central de la Republica
Argentina

not seen for filing

I have yours of the 27th with enclosures referred to. I am now enclosing a copy of my letter to Leng, Roberts. I hope that when you next see Mr. Meynell you will give him my warmest regards and express our thanks for his interest.

Faithfully yours,

ALS:az

Enclosure

H. Leslie Hendriks, Esq.
New Malden
Surrey, England

C. F. R.
MAY 15 1939

May 12, 1939

Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Cia. (Ventas) S.A.
Reconquista 314
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Sirs:

I apologize for my tardiness in acknowledging receipt of your favor of April 19th, enclosing a copy of a letter of the same date to Mr. Hendriks together with a copy of your letter of April 19th to the Minister of Finance. I commend your presentation and the efforts you are putting forth. I continue to feel, quite apart from any alleged self interest, that the advice we have given,and which is now being presented through you, is definitely in the best interests of the Argentine.

Your letter of the 20th to Mr. Hendriks, outlining the two tenders submitted, viz. De la Rue and Ganz, is indeed most interesting and, if it were not such a serious subject, could be construed as most amusing. If these two concerns are viewing their responsibilities in an endeavor to best serve the Argentine, it is curious that there is such a wide difference of opinion as to what equipment is best suited to the Government's needs in producing steel engraved notes. It would appear from my point of view that each tender was intended to offer that which best suited their individual purposes.

It has the appearance of trying first to get in and then let Nature take its course, which will involve additional expenditures without end. Furthermore, it is obvious that steel engraved banknotes of a quality worthy of being accepted as protective documents cannot be produced upon the specific equipment offered by either or both of these concerns. If you could secure complete copies of these tenders it would be appreciated.

I note you will be writing us further as soon as more information is available as to what the government is likely to decide. Personally I do not see from the facts now presented how any decision favorable to the bidders could be made on the basis of such apparently irresponsible propositions.

If there is anything to the newspaper reports that the government may give consideration to the use of metal for the one peso denomination, there is further reason for it not going into the making of notes as a governmental enterprise in that the larger quantity of notes used per year represented the one peso denomination. Thus with the limited quantity of notes of the higher denominations used per year, there would seem to be every reason for the government wanting those notes to be only the highest quality of product known - which, if I may again say so, can be best prepared at our plants either in New York or New Malden.

With appreciation of your kind and helpful interest, I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

ALS:az
cc: H. Leslie Hendriks, Esq. President
JL

Original by "Airmail" - 29.5.39.
Copy per ss."W.Prince"- 2.6.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

Nº: N-3497
Ref: Pr.129.

C.T.B. JUN -5 1939
C. R. JUN -8 1939

BUENOS AIRES 27th May, 1939.
RECONQUISTA 314

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Dear Sirs,

We thank you for your letter of the 12th instant.

We understand that Dr. García Morales has finished his report on the different tenders and presented this to the Ministry of Finance, but we have been unable to find out so far what his recommendations are.

Dr. García Morales told the writer last week that he had prepared and submitted to the Banco Central his recommendations as to the style of note and that he was of the opinion that tenders should not be called (as originally intended) for the preparation of the designs and the engraving of the plates, but that this should be subject to private treaty. We understand that he has further recommended in his report that the contract for the machinery should not be awarded until the designs and engravings have been contracted for.

From the little information we have been able to obtain in other directions it would appear that De la Rue have certain probalities of obtaining the contract, but this is only a supposition on our part and it is too early yet to say anything definite.

We shall, of course, keep you advised as matter develop further.

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT

cc. JL.

very much appreciate their interest in
this matter. We note they will advise us
further. We still feel that sound judgment
will ultimately prevail and possibilities further
considered. —

Original by "Airmail" - 29.5.39.
Copy per ss."W.Prince"- 2.6.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cª (VENTAS) S.A. Nº: N-3497

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000 Ref: Pr.129.

Buenos Aires 27th May, 1939.

Recoquista 314

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Dear Sirs,

We thank you for your letter of the 12th instant.

We understand that Dr. García Morales has finished his report on the different tenders and presented this to the Ministry of Finance, but we have been unable to find out so far what his recommendations are.

Dr. García Morales told the writer last week that he had prepared and submitted to the Banco Central his recommendations as to the style of note and that he was of the opinion that tenders should not be called (as originally intended) for the preparation of the designs and the engraving of the plates, but that this should be subject to private treaty. We understand that he has further recommended in his report that the contract for the machinery should not be awarded until the designs and engravings have been contracted for.

From the little information we have been able to obtain in other directions it would appear that De la Rue have certain probalities of obtaining the contract, but this is only a supposition on our part and it is too early yet to say anything definite.

We shall, of course, keep you advised as matter develop further.

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

TT\OAT

cc. JL.

DUPLICATE BEN

C. R. R. JUN 8 1939

June 7 ,1939

Original via air mail

Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Cía.,(Ventas)S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires,Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We hereby acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of May 27th, No.N-3497,Ref:Pr.129, for which we thank you.

We appreciate very much indeed your active interest in this matter, and we are pleased to note that you will advise us of any further developments.

We still feel that sound judgment will ultimately prevail and that other possibilities will be given further consideration.

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours very truly,

CTB/IW

Manager Foreign Department

c.c.to JL

D 7115

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Cancel

JUN 26 1939

SUBJECT: BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

C. P. R. JUN 26 1939

June 17th, 1939.

MR. C. T. BLACKMORE
~~Mr. F. W. Gullett,~~

Manager Foreign Department.

Attention of _____

A model for BANK NOTES

was prepared on Schedule No. 19189 / 19190 dated 4/10/36

Model was submitted Reported pending 12/28/38

and has never been returned.

C. A. MC NAMEE
Order Department.

Is order still pending? Yes

Shall we cancel Schedule? _____

Will model be returned? _____

To whom should cost be charged? _____

6/26/39.

RECEIVED
JUN 26 1939
J. B. P.

June 19, 1939

S E E - J.L. 's letter ..... filed in #141 COUNTERFEITS - MISC pckt.

re: translate a description of the Argentine counterfeits, given out by the BANCO CENTRAL.

June 22

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1281

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

1939 JUN 22 PM 7 7 04

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
LC	Deferred Cablegram
NLT	Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

Received at 40 Broad Street (Central Cable Office), New York, N.Y. ALWAYS OPEN

MA DHL37 FB

BAIRES 7 22 1839 WU

C.T.B.

JUN 23 1939

JUN 27 1939

A.L.S.

JUN 23 1939

LC BANKNOTE NYK AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.
70-72 BROAD ST..

UNDERSTAND CONTRACT AWARDED DELARUE.

OTHER COPY IN
Thomas De La Rue & Co
510

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.

A M

JUN 23 1938

DUPLICATE COPY

JUN 27 1939

June 23,1939

Original via air mail

Leng, Roberts & Cía.(Ventas) S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

Dear Sirs:-

We thank you for your cable of the 22nd instant reading:

"Understand contract awarded Delarue"

We await with interest your further communication to us on this subject, giving us such details as you were able to ascertain regarding the contract, which you understand has been placed with De la Rue & Co.

Yours very truly,

CTB/IW

Manager Foreign Department

c.c.to John Lane,Rio
(not on orig)

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

10

LEY DE

PAGARÁ AL PORTADOR Y Á LA VISTA

DIEZ PESOS

MONEDA NACIONAL

GERENTE GENERAL

PRESIDENTE

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

19189

7/17/36

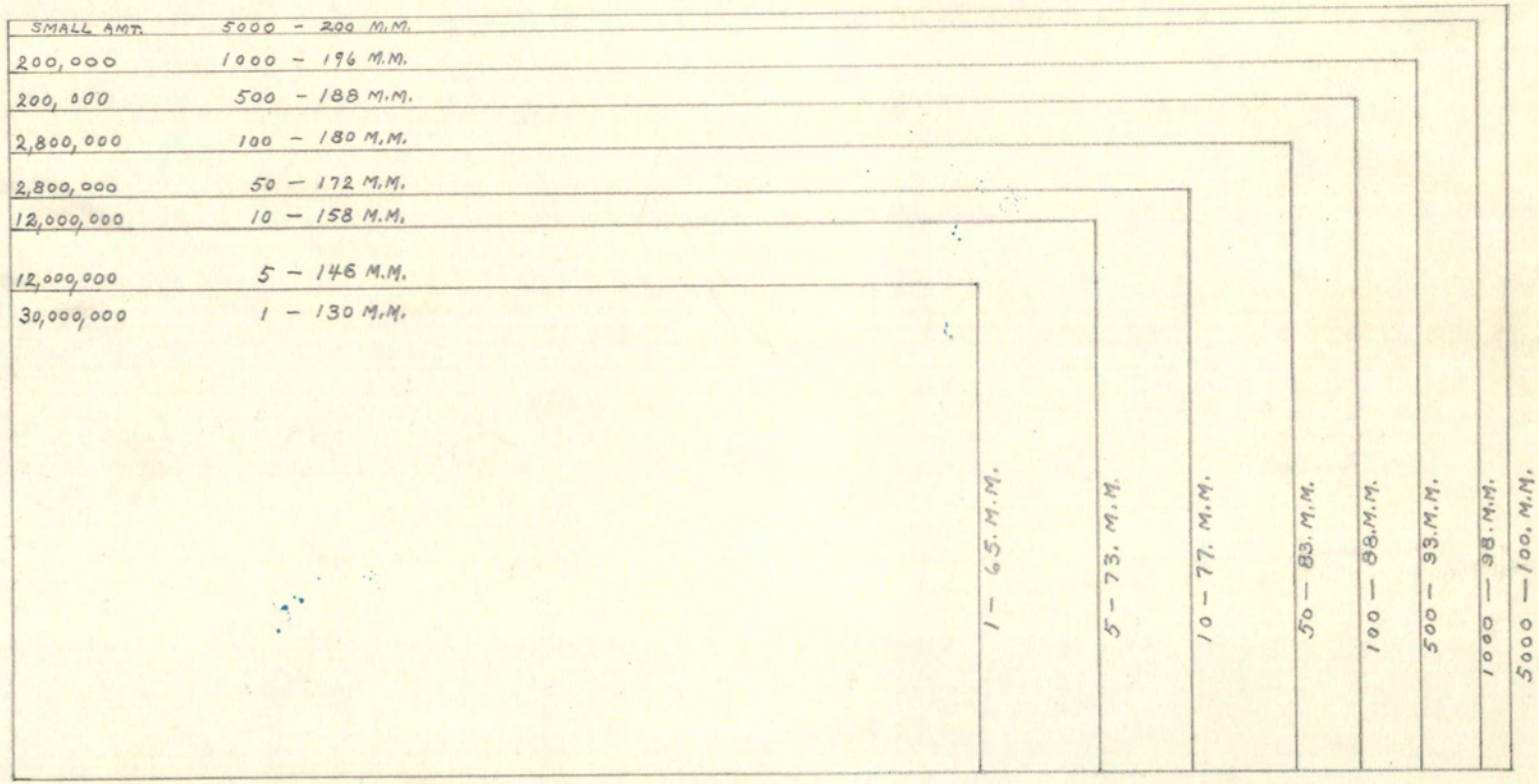
OCT 17 1938

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
CIEN PESOS
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

19190

7/17/36

OCT 17 1938


SMALL AMT. 5000 - 200 M.M.
200,000 1000 - 196 M.M.
200,000 500 - 188 M.M.
2,800,000 100 - 180 M.M.
2,800,000 50 - 172 M.M.
12,000,000 10 - 158 M.M.
12,000,000 5 - 146 M.M.
30,000,000 1 - 130 M.M.
1 - 65. M.M.
5 - 73. M.M.
10 - 77. M.M.
50 - 83. M.M.
100 - 88. M.M.
500 - 93. M.M.
1000 - 98. M.M.
5000 - 100. M.M.

OCT 7 1938

Original by "Airmail" - 26.6.39.
Copy per ss."S. Prince"-30.6.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

Nº: N-3741
Ref: Pr.129

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

C.P.C. JUL 31 1939

BUENOS AIRES 14th June, 1939.
RECONQUISTA 314

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sirs,

Bank Note Machinery.

We confirm our cable of the 22nd instant advising you that we understood that the contract for the bank note machinery has been awarded to Thomas De la Rue & Co.

We were told by Dr. García Morales that when the agents here for Köenig & Bauer heard about 10 days ago that the Government were contemplating awarding the contract to De la Rue that they put in a very strongly worded protest, the result of which was that the Minister of Finance immediately signed the decree awarding the contract to De la Rue.

We have not yet seen the actual decree and in any case long discussions will no doubt take place over the designs for the new notes, but we think there is little or no chance of either yourselves or Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. being asked to submit proposals as we understand that it is Dr. García Morales' intention to award the contract for these to De la Rue.

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT

cc. JL

Original by "Airmail" - 1.7.39.
Copy per ss."Argentina"-7.7.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

Nº: N-3781
Ref: Pr.129.

C.T.B. JUN -6 1939. C.P.R. JUL 31 1939

BUENOS AIRES 30th June, 1939.
RECONQUISTA 314

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sirs,

Bank Note Machinery.

The contract for this has been definitely awarded to Thomas De la Rue & Co., and we are attaching herewith a cutting from today's "Buenos Aires Herald" reporting an interview with their representative, Mr. Loopuyt.

The question of the preparation of the designs and engravings has not yet been definitely decided but we understand that De la Rue have been asked to submit estimates and that other firms may also be invited to tender, and we shall write further on this by a next airmail.

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

cc. JL.

Encl. 1 cutting from
B. A. Herlad,

Original by "Airmail" - 1.7.39.
Copy per ss."Argentina"-7.7.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cª (VENTAS) S.A.

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

Nº: N-3781
Ref: Pr.129.

Buenos Aires 30th June, 1939.
Reconquista 314

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sirs,

Bank Note Machinery.

The contract for this has been definitely awarded to Thomas De La Rue & Co., and we are attaching herewith a cutting from today's "Buenos Aires Herald" reporting an interview with their representative, Mr. Looguyt.

The question of the preparation of the designs and engravings has not yet been definitely decided but we understand that De La Rue have been asked to submit estimates and that other firms may also be invited to tender, and we shall write further on this by a next airmail.

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

cc. IL.

Encl. 1 cutting from
B. A. Herlad.

RECEIVED
JUL - 6 1939

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

via AIR MAIL

J. Lane
RIO
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES
Casa de Moneda
Bank Note Machinery

C. P. R. JUL 31 1939

DATE July 10 1939

Attached is a copy of the "Basis for preparing designs and for executing the engraving of the respective printing plates", which I received from Mr. Owen. The translation was probably made in our agents' office. I quote from the covering letter which was marked "Confidential".

> I am not supposed to have this (the "Basis") and have obtained it in an extremely confidential manner, and am only sending it to you for your private information. I think it may be better for you to send a copy to Mr. Schomp rather than for me to do so direct and you can tell him how confidential it is.
> Pages 1 to 6 of the attached is a copy of what has been given to De la Rue. A similar memorandum has been given to Waterlow, clauses 18 to 22 being replaced by the clauses given on pages 7 and 8.
> When I last saw Dr. García Morales he told me that it was his idea that all the plates should be engraved by De la Rue, but I understand that the Banco Central for some reason or other decided to give the plates for the subsidiary notes to Waterlow and they did not consult us as they understood that neither the American Bank Note nor Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. would be interested in quoting. Loopuyt is furious of course and said that he did not think his people would be willing to use Waterlow's plates.

The clipping from the "Buenos Aires Herald" of June 30th, which was attached to our agents' letter of the same date to you, gives special information from Mr. Loopuyt direct.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Sub Dept. Disp

C.P.R.
JUL 31 1939

BASIS FOR PREPARING DESIGNS AND FOR EXECUTING THE ENGRAVING OF THE RESPECTIVE PRINTING PLATES.

Pages 1/6 to 6 [illegible]

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

1.- These call for the preparation of drawings and the making of engraved steel plates as well as the matrix stereotype plates corresponding to the printing of bank notes by the "taille douce" or steel engraved process, combined with antiphotographic backgrounds.

The original engravings (matrices) must be of great artistic merit, and they should be prepared only by experts in their respective specialities (such as portraits, letters, ornamental borders, backgrounds, etc.).

2.- The composition of these elements should respond to the highest artistic qualification and be absolutely original, except in the case of the portraits and historical themes, the reproduction of which must conform to the models attached.

3.- The designs are to be carried out bearing in mind the exigencies of the most perfect graphic processes, in such a manner that, when engraved upon steel or reproduced in stereotype plates for typography or on lithographic plates, they do not present technical printing difficulties of any kind whatsoever.

4.- The portraits are to be engraved by burin (engravers chisel) using the most perfect technique, in such a manner that they present the maximum difficulties against being falsified. The vignettes and backgrounds must be carried out in very fine outlines.

5.- A space must be reserved for the watermark in the paper - which will be the bust of a national hero - which will be situated at the left hand side of the anverse. Protective designs which lightly cover the watermark will be allowed always provided that they do not interfere with its visibility.

6.- The notes are to be printed on white paper and their printings are to be in different colours. With this object, it is requested that in due course, after the designs have been approved and the respective plates prepared, six or more proofs be sent in different colours, including those of the present denominations and giving advice as to the most convenient type from a technical and aesthetic point of view.

7.- The number and serie letter are to be repeated on the anverse of the notes (at top right corner and bottom left corner). Care must be taken that the numbers are not too close to the edges of the note, in order to avoid any difficulties in printing or cutting.

8.- The denomination of the note both in letters and figures must be delineated clearly on the anverse.

The value of the note in figures may appear on the reverse.

PRINTING PROCESSES.

9.- The notes will be printed by one steel die stamping on the anverse and by typographic or lithographic impressions on the reverse, except where for greater security or due to technical or artistic demands, it is also considered advisable to engrave

the reverse. The anverse, moreover, will have security backgrounds which will be carried out by typography or lithography in accordance with the demands of the design and the best judgement of the engravers.

10.- The plates and stereotype blocks must be made taking into account the very perfect adjustment and register they need for printing from, so essential to the system of printing with high speed machines.

11.- The original engravings are to be transferred to steel rolls, which, in turn, will serve to transfer the engraving to the printing plates.

12.- Together with the original plates (matrices) and the rolls, two other steel engraved plates of the anverse and two of the reverse, obtained by transfer, must be delivered.

13.- The stereotype blocks or plates for the security backgrounds must be made and one set of each of these delivered.

14.- It is hereby placed on record that the printing machines to be used will take a plate of the size of 60 x 63 centimeters and paper 57 x 62 centimeters. Each plate must contain the maximum possible number of notes.

15.- With the object of obtaining notes of the best quality and with the maximum protection against forgery, the engravers can counsel any modification of these general directions by presenting their corresponding suggestions but without losing sight of

the relatively economical cost of the notes.

E S T I M A T E

16.- It is requested that the engravers will formulate estimates indicating, separately, the following partial costs:

a) execution of the designs for each note;

b) preparation of the original steel engravings (matrices);

c) for the reproduction of the rolls and transfer plates for each note;

d) for the stereotype blocks or plates which correspond to the security backgrounds

---

DESCRIPTIVE MEMORANDUM:

17.- The engravers are requested to acompany the engravings with an explanatory description of the whole of the note, especially regarding the security backgrounds, formula of protection, etc. and giving convenient instructions for obtaining an adjustment and accurate register with the steel engravings.

SPECIAL CHARASTERISTICS

18.- Notes of the Central Bank.

The notes, issued for account of the Central Bank, of m$n 10,

50, 100, 500 and 1000, will have the same general characteristics on their anverse and reverse and will only differ in the expression of their values, in their size, their colours and ornamental designs of their reverse.

Sizes or dimensions.

Notes of m$n	10.-	74 x 148	millimeters
" " "	50.-	78 x 156	"
" " "	100.-	81 x 162	"
" " "	500.-	84 x 168	"
" " "	1000.-	87 x 174	"

19.- Anverse.

The composition of the design of the note must include the bust of General don José de San Martín, engraved by burin (engravers chisel) a reproduction of which, Nº ..... is attached herewith. The Argentine National coat of arms must also figure.

Inscription: In addition to the ornamental parts, the design must contain the following inscription, leaving the necessary space for two signatures:

"El Banco Central de la República Argentina, pagará al portador y a la vista ..... pesos moneda nacional. Ley Nº 12.155 de 26 de marzo de 1935. Gerente General - Presidente".

20.- Reverse.

This must contain as its principal theme the picture "Creación de la Bandera Argentina por el General don Manuel Belgrano - 27 de febrero de 1811" or "Juramento Solemne de la Independencia

Argentina en Tucumán - 9 de julio de 1816" (Creation of the Argentine flag by General don Manuel Belgrano - 27th of February 1811" or "The solemn act of swearing of the Argentine Independance in Tucumán - 9th of July 1816"), reproductions of which are attached under Nº ..... and Nº .....
For this purpose it is requested that a model note be prepared with each one of these reproductions, in order that the most suitable can be chosen.

These historic themes, as well as the other ornamentations, will make up a plate for printing by lithography, typography or, if so decided, by steel plate.

21- There is added to the present bases the sketch of the anverse of a note of m$n 100.- prepared in the country at the request of this Bank. This is merely a sketch with the object of establishing an idea as regards the distribution and general structure which are desired for the notes issued for account of the Central Bank.

22- The engravers will begin their work by presenting designs and plates corresponding to the notes of m$n 10.- and 50.- denominations.

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

RZ.

For Waterlow these clauses 17/22 replace #17/22 on pages 5/6 as given

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

18.- Subsidiary Notes.

The notes issued for account of the National Government of m$n 1 and 5 will have the same general characteristics on the anverse and reverse and will only differ in the expression of their value, their size, colours and the ornamental designs on the reverse.

Sizes or Dimensions.

Notes of m$n 1.- 65 x 130 millimeters
" " " 5.- 70 x 140 "

19.- Anverse.

Within the composition of the note there must be included the head of Liberty engraved by burin (Engravers chisel) a facsimil of which is attached on an Argentine coin. To this figure may be introduced such modifications as the engravers consider convenient in order to make it more artistically perfect and secure against forgery.

Inscription: The design will comprise, in addition to the ornamental parts the wording which follows, leaving the necessary spaces for two signatures:

"República Argentina, La Nación pagará al portador y a la vista .... pesos moneda nacional. Emisión a cargo del Gobierno Nacional - Artº 36 Ley 12.155.- Por el Gobierno Nacional - Banco Central de la República Argentina.- Gerente General - Presidente".

20.- Reverse.

This must contain as its principal theme the picture "El Pueblo quiere saber de lo qué se trata - 25 de mayo de 1810" or "Cabildo Abierto del 22 de mayo de 1810", reproductions of which are attached under Nº ..... and Nº .....
For this purpose it is requested that a model note be prepared with each one of these reproductions, in order that the most suitable can be chosen.

The Argentine National coat of arms must also figure, and official reproduction of which is attached under Nº .....

These historic themes, as well as the other ornamentations, will make up a plate for printing by lithography, typography or, if so decided, by steel plate.

21.- There is added to the present bases the sketch of the anverse of a note of m$n 5.- prepared in the country at the request of this Bank. This is merely a sketch with the object of establishing an idea as regards the distribution and general structure which are desired for the notes issued for account of the National Government.

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

RZ.

VIA AEREA

PANAIR

C.P.A.
JUL 31 1939

Albert L. Schomp, Esq.
President

70 Broad Street

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

Estados Unidos

C. P. R.
JUL 31 1939

DUPLICATE SENT

July 28,1939

Original via air mail

Messrs. Leng,Roberts & Cía.(Ventas)S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

Dear Sirs:- BANK NOTE MACHINERY

26?

Many thanks for yours of June 14th and June 30th. They are very interesting and more and more confirm our belief that the Government has made a grievous error in undertaking the program that they are following, and I am certain that ultimately they will have involved themselves into a very heavy expense.

It is clear that the tenders offered for machinery cover only a part of the ultimate cost. As we have advised you before, it would be utterly impossible to produce steel engraved bank notes with the equipment as outlined in their tender, and it is our assumption that they intend to acquire additional items piecemeal and perhaps without the attendant publicity.

I am sure that the Government officials must appreciate Mr. Loopuyt's information so freely given to reporters about what the Government is doing.

Yours faithfully,

ALS/IW

President

DUPLICATE SENT

ARGENTINE NOTES - Casa de Moneda
Bank Note Machinery

C. P. R. JUL 31 1939

July 28,1939

John Lane,Esq.,
Rio, Brasil.

Original via air mail

We have yours of the 10th with copy of the enclosure from Mr. Owen. This is very interesting and makes it very clear how utterly impossible it is to define in worded specifications qualities necessary in the production of steel engravings that will provide any degree of security protection to a bank note.

It also makes clear that however much Dr. Morales may think he knows of bank note production, he is incompetent to set up a basis of standard that is worth considering.

It is easy to foresee a continuance of expenses in connection with his attempt to establish a bank note plant, but I presume that the items will be acquired in such a way that there will never be a full disclosure of the actual cost of their experiment.

He has specified certain sizes for plates, apparently quite irrespective of the best economics involved in the problem at hand.

We can not but feel that this is a subject in which we should continue to be interested. The Argentine is one of our most enlightened nations and I can not believe but what in the final analysis they will realize their mistake. It may be all right for a country to think in nationalistic terms,but it would be common sense,if the Argentine produced something better than any other place in the world we would buy it there, rather than to attempt a second or third rate approximation, particularly where there is so much involved, as is the case in a circulating currency medium.

ARGENTINE NOTES - Casa de Moneda
Bank Note Machinery

John Lane, Esq.,
Rio, Brasil.

July 28, 1939

I do hope you will not let the importance of this subject pass out of the minds of yourself and our Agents in the Argentine. We are still anxious to serve, but it must be on a sound and truthful basis.

Yours very truly,

President.

P.S. Enclosed is a copy of our letter of this date to Leng, Roberts & Cía (Ventas).

ALS/IW

OTHER COPY IN
PACKET 593 Sub Agt Dip

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

via PANAIR

J. Lane
RIO
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES
Casa de Moneda

C.T.B.

AUG -9 1939

AUG 11 1939

DATE August 4 1939

I received to-day Mr. Schomp's letter of July 28th, enclosing a copy of his letter of the same date to Leng, Roberts. What is stated in both letters is only too true. I would like to quote a remark made in my letter of July 10th to Mr. Owen- "I shall refrain from "commenting on the "Basis' save to say that its stipulations emanate a "stark, confiding simplicity in view of the Bank's and Dr. G-M's deep "and detailed studies and investigations over a period of years."

That the whole affair will continue to be important for a number of years, I am convinced and I shall keep it actively in mind. At the moment I would like to refer to Mr. Meynell's letter of July 19th to you, in which Leng, Roberts submit their resignation as our representatives, and advise that a similar letter had been sent to BW&Co.

see Supt. filed in 1578

Mr. Owen sent me a copy of that letter, with a covering, personal one in which he offered very kindly to be of help to me at any time in Buenos Aires or Uruguay. I have withheld a reply to him since, I must confess, the step taken was a complete surprise. However, I feel that Mr. Schomp's letter of July 28th will give them occasion to change their desire to resign.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Sub Agt. Sp

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

via PANAIR

J. Lane
RIO
to
New York

SUBJECT ARGENTINE NOTES
Casa de Moneda

C.T.B.

DATE August 4 1939

FOREIGN DEPT. A.B.N.CO.

AUG 11 1939

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Yours very truly,

RECEIVED

AUG - 9 1939

OTHER COPY IN PACKET

ARGENTINE NOTES
Casa de Moneda.

XXX

C. H. R.
AUG 11 1939

John Lane, Esq.
Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil.

August 10, 1939.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 4th for which we thank you.

For your files we enclose herewith copy of our # letter of today's date to Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Cia. acknowledging the letter they wrote us in which they tendered us their resignation as our representatives. Mr. Schomp is at present away from the office, so we are holding their letter for his reply when he returns.

We note that Mr. Owen, when sending you a copy of their letter to us, very kindly offered, in a personal letter to you, to be of any help to you, at any time, in Buenos Aires and Uruguay. We very much appreciate his offer, which you have undoubtedly acknowledged in a personal way.

Yours very truly,

Manager Foreign Department.

CTB:grl

#. filed in #15-98

OTHER COPY IN PACKET 593 Sub Agt. Trip

C.P.R. AUG 11 1939

DUPLICATE SENT

Air Mail

August 10, 1939.

Messrs. Lemg, Roberts & Cia. (Ventas) S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
Bank Note models.

Dear Sirs:-

We beg to refer to your letter of April 22nd, 1937, No. M-1698 Ref. Pr. 129, in which you advised us that you were holding in your possession the face and back models of the $10.- and $100.- notes we made for the Banco Central.

If you have no further use for these models, may we ask you to be good enough to return them to us at your convenience. If, however, you feel that you would like to hold them for future eventualities we would be glad to have you retain them in your possession, in which case we would ask you to hold them in your private files for safe keeping.

Yours very faithfully,

Manager Foreign Department.

CTB:grl

C.C. to John Lane, Esq.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
(not on orig.)

SEE letter of 1/21/42 filed in Leng, Roberts & Co, packet (#1598)

Per ss."Northern Prince"- 25.8.39.

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía (VENTAS) S.A.

Nº: N-4219
Ref: Pr.129

TELEGRAMAS: "VENLENROB" U.T. 31-RETIRO 5000

BUENOS AIRES 21st August, 1939.
RECONQUISTA 314

C.B.I. SEP 28 1939

REGISTERED.

Messrs. American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sirs,

Banco Central de la República Argentina
Bank Note Models.

In accordance with your letter of the 10th instant we have pleasure in enclosing herewith the following:

over — ① { $ 10 model of face, mounted on a card.
$ 10 " " back, " " " "
$100 " " face, " " " "
$100 " " back, " " " " } To Order Dept 9/27/39

③ One photograph of each of the above four models. - herewith

② $ 20 One specimen bank note - to Specimen Room - 9/27/39

over — ① One specimen note, mounted on card, with marginal descriptions. - Held by JWB.

Trusting that these reach you safely,

We are, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

LENG, ROBERTS & Cía. (VENTAS) S.A.

TAO/TT

Encls. As above.

cc JL

① Sent with our letter 10/1/36 - Items 306 + 320 on 6/27/38 inventory B

② Insert for Bankers Almanac - Series A Spec. note on face
Spec. bond form on back.
Can find no record of when sent.

③ Can find no record of when sent and from trade-mark on photographic paper it would appear they did not originate here.

JWB
9/27/39

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.
A M

SEP 15 1939

#1 - to LR&Co 10/1/36 - Models
#1 - " " - Specimen card } # 1719

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
000000
000000
10
LEY DE
DIEZ
PAGARÁ AL PORTADOR Y Á LA VISTA
DIEZ PESOS
MONEDA NACIONAL
DIEZ
GERENTE GENERAL
PRESIDENTE
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SEP 28 1939

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
10
10
10
10
10
10
10
DIEZ PESOS
10
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

C. E. R.
SEP 28 1939

100
BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
000000
000000
LEY DE
PAGARÁ AL PORTADOR Y Á LA VISTA
CIEN PESOS
MONEDA NACIONAL
GERENTE GENERAL
PRESIDENTE

C. [illegible]
SEP 28 1939

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
100
CIEN PESOS
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

C. E.
SEP 28 1939

FOUR (4) photos of Models

SEP 28 1939

IF NOT DELIVERED, RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

D17459

FILE IN PACKET No. 1719

DATE Sept. 1, 1939

LETTER OR ~~CABLE~~ TO Leng, Roberts & Cia.

FROM

carbon never rec'd for filing 7/3/40

COPY ALREADY FILED IN

PACKET NO. 1598 Leng, Roberts & Cia.

C. P. R.
SEP 28 1939

September 27, 1939.

Messrs. Leng, Roberts & Cia. (Ventas) S.A.,
Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
Bank Note Models

Dear Sirs:-

We are pleased to acknowledge receipt of your favor of August 21st together with the models, specimens and photographs returned to us therewith, all of which were received in good order.

Appreciating your kindness, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Asst. Manager Foreign Department.

JWB:grl

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Order Entered
By JWL
No. M 19189-19190
Date SEP 28 1939

C. P. R.
SEP 28 1939

September 27, 1939.

ORDER DEPARTMENT

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
Model Schedules No. 19189/90

Herewith we hand you one face and back model on each of the above schedules, which please cancel charging the cost thereof to the Foreign Department.

Asst. Manager Foreign Department.

JWB:grl

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1939
J. B. P.

D 17933

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

SUBJECT: MODELS

SEP 28 1939

SEP 28 1939

September 27th, 1939.

Mr. Seitz.

Please cancel model schedules Nos. 19189 and 19190 for Bank Notes for Banco Central de la Republica Argentina, and charge same to Foreign Sales.

Face and back models of each are returned herewith.

H. B. LOGAN

FC

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT Argentina - CASA DE MONEDA

DATE November 26 1939

J. Lane
RIO
to
New York

Enclosed is a clipping from "La Prensa" of November 17th which I bought in Asunción. It reports the awarding of plans of a new building for the government printing bureau and reproduces a photograph of same.

Mr. Owen sent me an extract from Circular No. 72 issued on November 17th by the American Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires. It reads-

> The new one and two centavo coins were put into circulation on Monday, 13th instant, and several interesting developments occurred. It was found that the two centavo pieces were almost the same size as the ten centavo and at once several thousand of the former were used in the subway and automat slots as well as vending machines, Cinema ushers were lavishly tipped in the small coins and in the darkness many a patron passed off the two centavo piece for the customary ten. Housewives are finding them useful for buying small quantities of vegetables and other foods which formerly had to be sold at five centavos or three for ten. It is reported that the subways have been able to readjust their slot machines so that they will now only receive the ten centavo pieces. As the Central Bank would not sell less than ten pesos worth of coins at a time, street vendors took advantage of the public's curiosity by selling 14 centavos worth for 20 centavos, while others sold 8 pesos worth for 10 pesos to those who did not want to stand in line at the Central Bank.

Yours very truly,

J. Lane

ARGENTINA - CASA de MONEDA

C. R. R. DEC 20 1939

JOHN LANE -
RIO

December 19, 1939

Dear Lane:

Many thanks for yours of the 26th with information contained therein and newspaper clipping attached.

I continue to have the feeling that the Government officials will not be pleased with the final results of their present endeavors.

ALS:az

President

C. P. R.
AUG - 7 1940

Aug. 2, 1940

S E E ... letter from H.R. T. .....filed in Gov't. of Sweden MISC. #92

ENC. an impression of a plate of
Rep. of Argentine Note.

ORIGINAL MEMO FILED: "BANK NOTE PAPER -Inquirie

(ALS files)

C. P. R.
SEP 17 1942

August 7, 1940

ARGENTINA - Casa de Moneda

Request for special watermarked paper sufficient for about 200,000,000 notes - 2 years' supply. Paper to be made for two wettings and to have a localized mark for each note.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINA - NOTES

via PANAIR

Taken from Mr. Blackmore's desk. 9/5/42

Rio de Janeiro

DATE October 4 1940

File

J. Lane

to

New York

C.T.B. OCT -8 1940

C.P.R. SEP -8 1942

I quote from a personal letter just received from Mr. Owen-

You will no doubt be interested in knowing that De la Rue are well advanced in the installation of the plant for steel engraved notes which they are putting up for the Casa de Moneda. The paper for two denominations, 10 and 50 pesos, to be steel engraved has been ordered from England and these new notes will carry as a watermark the head of General Belgrano instead of the head of San Martín as hitherto. It is hardly likely that the paper for these notes will be here until the beginning of 1941, when these two denominations will be printed and issued as a trial before new paper is ordered for the remaining denominations.

Yours very truly,

John Lane

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

SUBJECT ARGENTINA - NOTES

via PANAIR

Rio de Janeiro

DATE October 4 1940

J. Lane

to

New York

FOREIGN DEPT.
A.B.N.CO.

OCT - 8 1940

Quote from a personal letter just received from Mr. Owen-

You will no doubt be interested in knowing that De la Rue are well advanced in the installation of the plant for steel engraved notes which they are putting up for the Casa de Moneda. The paper for two denominations, 10 and 50 pesos, to be steel engraved has been ordered from England and these new notes will carry as a watermark the head of General Belgrano instead of the head of San Martín as hitherto. It is hardly likely that the paper for these notes will be here until the beginning of 1941, when these two denominations will be printed and issued as a trial before new paper is ordered for the remaining denominations.

Yours very truly,

RECEIVED

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

OCT - 8 1940

C. D. R.
APR 19 1943

Dec. 4, 1940

S E E : Leng Roberts & Co. letter of Jan.4,1941 .... filed in pckt:
BANCO CENTRAL DE
LA REP. ARGENTINA

"We have just received your letter of the 4th. of December and in connection with the new notes, the machinery supplied by De la Rue is well advanced in installation and we understand that the engraved dies for the notes are now on their way from England.

Etc. . . . . .

NOTE - that filing copy of Dec.4th. letter is probably in Mr. Schomp's FILES

C.P.R.
DEC 16 1940

December 13, 1940

Dr. Raúl Prebisch,
c/o The Embassy of the Argentine Republic,
1816 Corcoran Street,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

We wish to avail ourselves of the opportunity of your present visit to this country to extend to you our most cordial invitation to visit our bank note engraving and printing plant. It would be a special pleasure to our Vice President Mr. Henry R. Treadwell, who had the pleasure of meeting you in Buenos Aires a few years ago, personally to conduct you through our plant, and we feel that a visit would also be of interest to you.

We sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to accept our invitation, in which case please advise us the date and hour which would be convenient for you, so that we may make arrangements to call for you.

Hoping to have the pleasure of a visit from you, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

HMK/iw

Manager Foreign Department

C.T.D.
DEC 20 1940
DEC - 1 1941

12/1/14

Banco Central de la República Argentina
Jefe del Departamento de Cambios

December 19, 1940.

Mr. Charles Blackmore,
Manager, Foreign Department,
American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

Dr. Prebisch has asked me to thank you for your kind invitation of December thirteenth to visit the engraving and printing plant in company with your Vice President, Mr. Henry R. Treadwell. As he is not planning to stay in the United States except for a very short time it will be impossible for him to make the tour through the plant.

However, I shall be remaining in this country a while longer and therefore would be very interested in making the visit before returning to Buenos Aires. When I arrive in New York I shall be pleased to get in touch with Mr. Treadwell so that we may arrange an hour that will be mutually convenient.

Very truly yours,

O. Gomez

FOREIGN DEPT
A.B.N.CO.

P M

DEC 30 1940

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 BROADWAY

P M

DEC 30 1940

For_____

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

Garrison Ave. & Tiffany St.

BRONX

NEW YORK

1 clipping enclosed

C.P.R.
JUL 31 1939

C. P. R.
JUL 31 1939

BUENOS AIRES HERALD — Friday, June 30, 1939.

Mr. Peter Loopuyt

Argentine Bank Notes

Contract for British Firm

THE British firm of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., manufacturers of machinery for mints, and also printers of bank notes, security papers and postage stamps for 83 countries, has been awarded the contract for the installation of new machinery for the printing of bank notes for the Argentine Mint, Mr. Peter Loopuyt, representative of the firm, disclosed yesterday in an exclusive interview with the HERALD.

Mr. Loopuyt stated that the new notes would be engraved and extremely difficult to forge, something which has not been the case with the notes now in existence in Argentina. The change will be made from the typographic style of printing to steel plate printing.

It was explained that the latter style entailed a steel engraving, which was almost impossible to copy by would-be forgers, while the typographic style of printing was very similar to the method used for the printing of an ordinary newspaper and therefore almost as easy to duplicate as an ordinary newspaper.

The awarding of the contract to a British firm was highly gratifying because firms from Germany, Hungary, France and the United States had competed for the contract.

Mr. Loopuyt disclosed the fact that the German representatives had tried in every way, to get the contract. In spite of the fact that they had offered to accept wheat and grain in exchange for the machinery, the members of the Argentine Government refused to take the bait.

The recent discovery of many forgeries in the notes now in circulation in Argentina led the Ministry of Finance to commission Dr. Antonio García Morales to make a study of the manufacture of notes and to visit the many manufacturers throughout the world. After an eight months' trip, Dr. Morales returned and submitted his report which called for a drastic change in the method of printing.

Soon after the report had been read, the Minister of Finance called for tenders from nine firms engaged in the business. Among these were three British companies. On April 20 the bids were opened and after a careful study of the merits of the firms, Thomas De La Rue and Conpany was chosen.

All of the new rotary presses and other machinery, according to Mr. Loopuyt, the finest in the world to-day, the designs for the new notes, the engraved steel plates, paper, inks and personnel will come from the firm, which has the entire responsibility for the next three years for the output of the notes. After this period the Casa de Moneda will take over the printing.

The Casa de Moneda is now building a new wing which will be the finest and most modern building in the world for the work of this type. The new machines are to be installed in the new wing as soon as the ground floor is completed. In about a year 30 men and their families will come to Argentina from England to aid in the work and to act as technicians and also as instructors after the actual work of printing bank notes has been begun.

It was explained that the authorities of the Central Bank have long been admirers of the English pound notes because of their dignity and quiet beauty. Therefore it is probable that the new designs for the Argentine bank notes will be more or less inspired by the English notes.

The notes will be made from a steel engraving and it was said that there were only 20 people in the world to-day capable of engraving the finer parts of the steel drawing. So delicate is the work that the men cannot drink or smoke as their nerves must be extremely steady.

The design must be traced on the hard steel plate with needle like instruments and so fine are many of the designs that microscopes must be used. After the master plate has been completed, the design is transferred from it to other printing plates made of softer steel which are used in the actual printing process. In order to complete one master plate the skilled artisans must labour for more than a year. The cost of the original plate never costs less than £1,000.

The Thomas De La Rue Company is one of the oldest houses of its kind in existance. It was founded in 1672 by a French Hugenot. In 1810 the descendants of the original founder began to manufacture security papers in London.

In March, the Company disclosed a sensational rise in profits. In one year the profits jumped from £185,452 to £248,000. The company paid a final dividend of 9 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year and in addition there was a cash bonus of 11 per cent., making the total distribution 26 per cent. The year before only 12 per cent. dividends were paid.

Mr. Loopuyt announced that his firm had donated a large silver cup to the Club Social de Bridge and a competition which will be held for two years will be inaugurated. Mr. Loopuyt will return to London on the Asturias tomorrow.

AIRES HERALD — Friday, June 30, 1939.

BUENOS

DEFENDI

Alexander Rose day was last w
Day organisation made a tour of t
wearing a striking hat fashion is
for

Argentine Training Cruise

Arrival at Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON, June 29.

THE Argentine training cruiser La Argentina arrived here at ten o'clock this morning. Shortly after berthing the Captain paid a ceremonial call on the Mayor, who is also the Admiral of the Port, at the Civic Centre. The Mayor returned the call later during the day.

La Argentina will remain in Southampton for one week. When the Mayor of the city here repaid the visit of the Commander of the ship to-day, he was received aboard by the guard of honour with fixed bayonets.

Monday, the Mayor's luncheon for the officers and civic officials will be held, while prominent citizens of Southampton will be guests at a luncheon aboard the vessel on Tuesday.

The Brazilian cadets will be among those visiting the Thornycroft Works, where Brazilian warships are being built. This visit was planned by the Brazilian Naval Commission at present in England. Contemplated visits for the cadets also include Vickers Super Marine works in Southampton.

In addition to the group of cadets which went to London today, another group will go to the city on Monday. Next week some of the cadets will visit the Isle of Wight. — (U. P.)

An Unlucky Day

Crop of Street Accidents

YESTERDAY was an unfortunate one for both motorists and pedestrians, the day's crop of accidents being unusually large. Among the injured are Edward Dickinson, Elena Macrae and Sylvia Winter who, in a car driven by the first-named, crashed into the policeman's stand at the corner of Callao and Leandro Alem.

Vicente Julian, driving a car, collided with Pedro Achiabrain, on a motor cycle, at the corner of Avenidas Sarmiento and Centenario; the motor cyclist was injured.

Elias Jali, a 12-year-old boy, was knocked down in the 100 square of Calle Patricios by a "colectivo," the driver of which did not stop and managed to get away without detection.

At the corner of Entre Rios and Quince de Noviembre, Cecilio Molina, a commercial traveller, was seriously injured in the head on being knocked down by a motor lorry. He was taken to hospital by the driver of the vehicle which knocked him down.

FUTILE TO ARGUE

GET READY FIRST

were strong.

Bonds closed lower and moderately active. U.S. Government bonds were lower. Total sales were 820,000. — (U.P.).

Gift Suggestion

ARKED SILVER
G $20.--

& Co
S & SILVERSMITHS